The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. BONDS—THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP—WORK IN THE NAVY-YARD—THE APPROPRIATIONS—THE GEN. SCHENCK MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate to-day, after a short debate, passed Senator Sherman's bill for increasing the amount of the four and a half per cent. bonds authorized by the Funding act of 1871 to $500,000,000, and making them a thirty-year instead of a fifteen-year bond, as provided by that act. The object of the immediate passage of the bill was to meet the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, heretofore explained. The increase of the time from fifteen years to thirty years, it is thought will greatly aid the refunding of six per cent. bonds into these bonds of lower rate.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections had a meeting to-day and took the preliminary steps for the investigation of the charges against Senator Spencer. Subpœnas were issued for a number of witnesses whom Gen. Morgan, who is the prosecutor in the case, suggested should be summoned. The committee have decided to make a thorough investigation of the case, and on Monday will begin the work. The investigation will be open to the public.

A committee of fifteen working men from the Washington Navy-yard were at the Capitol to-day appealing to the House Naval Committee for an immediate appropriation for that yard. The committee represented that their comrades, 1,200 in number, were out of employment in consequence of suspension of work, and were actually in want of the necessaries of life, and begged an appropriation that could be made available at once. They also requested, should there be objection to an immediate appropriation, that the Secretary of the Navy be granted authority to resume work, to be paid hereafter when an appropriation is made. They represented that there were two vessels lying at the Navy-yard—the Nipsic and Wyoming—unfinished, that would furnish work for some time. The members of the committee heard the appeal of the working men separately, but answered that they feared it would be impossible to aid them in the manner desired. These men were exceedingly earnest in their appeals, demonstrating their service to the Government and their absolute inability to keep their families from want without such action of Congress as would give them work.

Senator Morrill, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to-day met a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, and considered that portion of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill which provides for the salaries and expenses at the Senate end of the Capitol. Senator Morrill agreed to the propositions of the House Committee making reductions in the numbers and salaries of the Senate officers and employes to correspond with the reductions made in the House. Compared with the last Appropriation act, the legislative expenses proper are reduced by the bill now being prepared about five hundred thousand dollars. The committee expect to have the bill ready to report to the House on Tuesday next.

Secretary Fish, in consequence of sickness, was to-day unable to appear before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, but sent Assistant Secretary Cadwalader in his stead. The committee desired to know whether the correspondence forwarded by the Secretary to the committee embraced all the correspondence that passed between Minister Schenck and the department in reference to Gen. Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine and the Machado claim. Mr. Cadwalader assured the committee they had been placed in possession of copies of all correspondence and papers in possession of the department touching the matter under investigation. In reply to questions from members of the committee, it was learned from Mr. Cadwalader that a correspondence was now taking place between the department and Minister Schenck in reference to his resignation. In stating this fact, Mr. Cadwalader said this correspondence was not embraced in the resolution of the House directing the present investigation, and he therefore requested the committee not to question him in reference to it.

The Emma Mine and Machado correspondence was reported to the House, ordered printed, and recommitted to the committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

REPORT THAT GEN. BABCOCK WILL RESIGN THE POSITION—ULYSSES GRANT TO BE APPOINTED TO THE VACANCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—It is reported from several sources, of a character to command some credence, that Gen. Babcock will not resume his position at the White House of secretary to the President. Various reasons are assigned for this, and one definite report is to the effect that before leaving for St. Louis Gen. Babcock addressed a letter to the President, in the nature of a resignation, or a request to be relieved from duty as secretary. This statement is made by a friend of Gen. Babcock's, who also states that he knew it to be the General's intention to telegraph from St. Louis to the President urging that this request be complied with. The name of an Army officer is given as authority for the statement that the President intends to make his son Ulysses his private secretary.

THE WEST POINT BILL.

THE APPROPRIATION DEBATE IN THE SENATE—A STRONG SPEECH BY SENATOR DAWES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate to-day debated the West Point Appropriation bill at considerable length and in a general way, without discussing specific propositions. Mr. Dawes made a very strong speech against the general amendment of laws in an Appropriation bill. This speech came very appropriately from Senator Dawes, who has never been in the Senate when that body attached amendments making general changes of law to the appropriation bills. Heretofore the House has never made legislative amendments to the appropriation bills, except in a few extreme cases, and then by a suspension of the rules requiring a two-thirds vote. The Senate attached to an appropriation bill the salary grab, and some other obnoxious measures. The reductions made by the bill were opposed by Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Maxey, of Texas, in strong speeches. There is no doubt about the correctness of the position assumed by Senator Dawes, which has heretofore been indorsed by the Democrats in and out of Congress, and by the Democratic press. There is some talk of proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting general legislation in appropriation bills, and confining them strictly to the appropriation of money in pursuance of law. A strong point made by Senator Dawes was that the reductions proposed in the bill should be considered apart, and on their merits, instead of being thrust into a bill with, the alternative of accepting the changes or defeating the appropriations.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

SESSION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—THE TROUBLE OF THE PARTY STILL IN EXISTENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Democratic Caucus Finance Committee held a short session this morning and adjourned to meet this evening at the house of Mr. Bright. Mr. Bayard and Mr. Merriman, of the Senators on the committee, are absent from the meeting of the committee this evening, as are Mr. Sheakley and Mr. Holman. Judge Thurman, who has been laboring upon a bill for two or three days, absenting himself from his senatorial labors for that purpose, succeeded in getting it in shape for presentation to-night. The measure prepared by Mr. Thurman is said to be based upon the Payne bill, with alterations having for their object the harmonizing of the views of the different members as expressed at the different meetings of the committee during the past two weeks. The bill is said to yield several of the points heretofore contended for by the hard money portion of the committee. It is almost certain that there will be no agreement upon this or any other measure to-night, and from the fact that little more than half the committee are present at the session, it seems that they themselves have given up the idea of agreeing, and have little faith that Thurman's measure will come any nearer meeting their views than the others that have been discussed.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE PENSIONERS OF 1812—GEN. BEAUREGARD'S POLITICAL DISABILITIES—THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There was a caucus of Republican Senators to-day, at which the bill for restoring pensioners of the War of 1812 to the rolls was discussed, and it is probable, as a result, that the bill under discussion in the Senate will be recommitted to the committee. The bill, as reported, proposes not only to restore these pensioners to the roll, but to date the restoration back to the beginning of the war, and pay them for all the time that they were in sympathetic or active hostility to the Government. This proposition is regarded by a majority of Republican Senators as rather too broad, and it is for this reason that the bill received a new consideration in committee.

Gen. Beauregard has made what has been spoken of as a petition for the removal of his political disabilities. It appears, however, that his application is not in the form of a petition, but is simply a statement sent to Senator Gordon, and presented to the Senate by him, to the effect that Gen. Beauregard's friends think he ought to apply for a removal of his disabilities so that he could take some office which it is desired that he should hold. It does not appear that the General has any request of his own to make, and the committee is not likely to report any bill for his relief till he has sufficient anxiety to present a petition in due form.

Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, is to speak in New-Hampshire for the Republican ticket. The assurance that the reported change in the Cabinet is not to be made has greatly increased the hopes of the Republicans from that State, who now have the utmost confidence in the result of the election.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

CAUSES OF THE DEFICIENCY IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—EIGHT MILLIONS LOST IN CARRYING NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—ALASKA FISHERIES—CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate some time since passed an order directing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to consider and report some plan by which the department might be made self-sustaining. In their investigations the committee find that the second class of mail matter, which includes only newspapers and magazines issued to regular subscribers, is now carried at an annual loss of nearly $8,000,000, beyond the postage, and that this sum equals the entire deficiency of the department. The committee have considered the best means of fixing the rates on third-class matter, and next Thursday will take up the rates on second class. They have invited the managers of a sufficient number of papers to give a representation of their different interests, as it was impossible to invite all to confer with them, and to suggest how the rates on the second class matter can be raised and give the least annoyance and inconvenience to publishers and the public. It is believed that if the rates on newspapers can be raised so as to yield only three million dollars a year that the postage on letters can be reduced to two cents.

The examination of Gen. John F. Miller, President of the Alaska Commercial Company, was commenced to-day by the sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means, and was continued one hour and a half, when the committee adjourned to meet again to-morrow to continue the examination. Questions were asked by Fernando Wood, Chairman of the sub-committee, with a view to eliciting a complete history of the company, and a full explanation of the manner in which the lease of the Seal Islands was procured and the manner of fulfilling its obligations. The explanations given by Gen. Miller covered all the details of the business. He hoped the committee would make a searching examination, and said the company would not conceal anything which the committee desired to know. The charges made against the company were malicious falsehoods.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Warren Bristol, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Thos. B. Catron, to be United States Attorney for New Mexico; David J. Baldwin, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas; Wm. J. Phillips, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas; Frederick Lord, to be Collector of Internal Revenue, for Nevada; Frederick W. Smith to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Houston, Texas. *Registers of Land Office*—William H. Smallwood, of Kansas, at Vancouver, Washington Territory, and John L. Maybaugh, at Elko, Nevada. Postmasters—Elihu Enos at Waukesha, Wis., and Irving M. Thompson, at Albion, Wis.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: George L. Beal, Pension Agent at Portland, Me; Simeon Dodge, Collector of Customs for the District of Marblehead, Mass. United States Consuls—Benjamin H. Barrow, of Nebraska, at Dublin; John M. Wilson, of Ohio, at Hamburg; Wilson King, of Pennsylvania, at Bremen. Postmasters—C. W. Carmany, at Lebanon, Penn.; Mrs. Hattie Lucas, at Ames, Iowa; D. L. Webster, at Denison City, Texas.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Buell is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn; Chief Engineer W. S. Smith is ordered to the Ossipee, at Pensacola, Fla., on the 2d of March next; Ensign Asher C. Baker is detached from the Navy Pay Office at Boston, and ordered to duty on board the New-Hampshire; Chaplain George W. Smith is detached from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer Peter A. Rearick is detached from the Ossipee, on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

MOVEMENT AGAINST GOV. KELLOGG.

THE LOUISIANA ASSEMBLY APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE HIS ACTS WITH A VIEW TO IMPEACHING HIM.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—In the House during the morning hour Mr. Kidd, Democrat, of Jackson parish, offered a motion that a committee of seven be appointed by the Speaker to investigate what charges, if any, there are against William P. Kellogg demanding his impeachment, and that they report as early as practicable. Mr. Matthews, Republican, of Tensas parish, raised the point of order that this was an order of the House and not a motion, and could not be adopted without a suspension of the rules. The Speaker overruled the point of order. Several Republican members demanded the yeas and nays. The Speaker declined to order the yeas and nays, and declared the motion carried.

Late in the evening the Speaker announced the committee as follows: Messrs. Wiltz, Young, Kidd, Koontz, Jeffries, Democrats, and Levisso and Demas, Republicans. Mr. Demas moved that three Republicans be placed on the committee. Tabled by a strict party vote. Of the five Democrats on the committee, all but Wiltz signed the Wheeler adjustment agreement. This movement took the Republicans by surprise, as they did not anticipate any impeachment movement until after the Mardi Gras. Gov. Kellogg to-night addressed the committee a formal communication stating: "I respectfully request to be informed when your committee proposes to enter upon this investigation, in order that I may appear in person or by counsel, as provided by section 1,739 Revised Statutes."

Gov. Kellogg has called an extra session of the Senate to commence immediately on the expiration of the present regular session on Thursday, March 2, and to continue for and during the space of ten days, for the purpose of considering any executive or other business that may be brought before them; or for the purpose of sitting as a Court of Impeachment if necessary.

THE LENTEN SEASON.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS MOVING TO DO AWAY WITH IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—There was a conference of the clergymen who attended Bishop Nicholson's consecration last night held in this city to-day, at which it was agreed to report to the General Standing Committee of the Reformed Episcopal Church for its consideration, the sense of the meeting, that inasmuch as the worldliness and riotous pleasures incident to all seasons of the year are only temporarily suspended during the season of Lent, it would be advisable to dispense with this feast. Dr. Leacock, of Newburg, said that it had been apparent to him that both before and after Lent the intensity of dissipations was increased. He did not think the observance of the fast was promotive of the spiritual interests of the Church people. If people would think Church life were an every-day life, it would be far better. The discussion favored the abolition of the Lenten season, only one or two of the gentlemen favoring its being retained. The result of the meeting will be watched with interest here, as the Reformed Episcopal Church is strong in this section.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

THE CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 25.—Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, declines to allow his name to be used in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor. Hon. Henry C. Robinson, of this city, becomes a possible candidate, and if he will allow his friends to use his name he will have a vigorous support in the convention next Tuesday. The only other candidate talked of is Hon. O. H. Platt, of Meriden. There is a strong sentiment in favor of Gen. Edward Harland, of Norwich, for Lieutenant Governor.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes to-morrow will contain the following: At the meeting of the creditors of William Underwood & Co., dealers in pickles, Boston, the total liabilities were found to be $89,743 53, being made up of $63,138 10 in notes payable, $10,484 17 in borrowed money, and $16,121 26 in book accounts; the assets aggregate $65,723. Boon, Cannell & Co., clothiers and trimmings, Boston, are reported failed. Liabilities, about $140,000. At the first meeting of the creditors of Farwell, Spooner & Co., leather dealers, Boston, the liabilities were shown to be $68,000, and the assets $18,000. Delahanty Brothers, manufacturers of shoddy, Putnam, Vt., are reported failed. Calvin Bryant, manufacturer of woodenware, Keene, N. H., is reported failed. His liabilities are said to be $10,000. John Clark, lumber, Lebanon, N. H., is reported failed. J. E. Chase & Son, patent medecines, Fall River, Mass., are reported failed. W. A. Lloyd, saw mill, Cheshire, Mass., has gone into bankruptcy with $35,000 liabilities. The *Bulletin's* lists, which include reports from all parts of the country, exhibit a very large decrease in these commercial disasters. There are less than one-half the number reported now as on the same date last month.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—A special to the *Times* says Chilton & Co., of Charleston, Ill., pork packers and millers, have failed, with liabilities to the amount of $200,000. The firm has been considered one of the strongest in the country.

GOV. AMES IMPEACHED.

JACKSON, Feb. 25.—The Mississippi House of Representatives to-day adopted a resolution, by a vote of 86 to 14, impeaching Gov. Ames of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. Sixteen Republicans were absent. All the Republicans present and two Democrats, Crossland and Warren, voted "No." The testimony in the case occupied several days in reading. The House elected Messrs. Featherstone, Tucker, Percy, Muldraw, Barksdale, and Spigler managers to prosecute the case before the Senate. Counsel for Lieut. Gov. A. K. Davis has filed a plea denying wholly and severally the articles of impeachment. The Senate has resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Lieut. Gov. Davis.

GOV. HENDRICKS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Gov. Hendricks, Mrs. Hendricks, and a party of friends, including Gen. Love and Mrs. Love, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Messrs. Shankland, Fritsgebt, Reid, and Litzenberg, of Indiana; Gen. Donelson, Mr. Butterfield, and Col. Burch, of Tennessee, arrived here to-day. A committee of prominent citizens, including the Presidents of the Fair Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange and Merchants' Exchange, headed by Mayor Leeds, met Gov. Hendricks at the depot, where a reception speech was made by Hon. H. N. Ogden, tendering the hospitalities of the city, and to which Gov. Hendricks responded. The committee escorted the Governor and party to the St. Charles Hotel, where Gov. Hendricks' reception room was crowded with callers during the afternoon and evening.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The following are the official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Con. Virginia	442	Yellow Jacket	95¼
California	89¼	Empire	6
Segregated	91	Alpha	25½
Ophir	64½	Belcher	36¾
Choliar	92	Confidence	20
Savage	17¾	Sierra Nevada	2¼
Imperial	9	Exchequer	13¼
Mexican	23¾	Overman	74¼
Gould and Curry	21	Justice	25
Best and Belcher	62	Caledonia	61½
Hale and Norcross	46½	Succor	2½
Crown Point	25¼		

THE HUDSON RIVER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 25.—The propeller John Hasbrouck, which left New-York at 5 P. M. yesterday, encountered heavy ice all the way up the river. When off West Point, at 10 o'clock last night, she ran into a winrow of ice two feet thick and lodged fast. It is thought she will not be able to get out for several days.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN EUROPE.

SETTLING DAY ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED WITH ONE FAILURE—THE GRAIN MARKETS DULL—PARIS BOURSE FLAT AND PANICKY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The week has been one of great depression. The fortnightly settlement, the general lack of interest in Stock Exchange operations, and the heaviness of the French Bourse, combined, render the market extremely dull. Some activity was awakened yesterday by a pressure to sell, and nearly all classes of securities suffered; foreign paper under the pressure from Paris and the adverse rumors about the new Egyptian loans; home railways, on the unfavorable traffic returns for the week, and other local causes. To-day, the settlement being completed, there is a better feeling and a slight recovery of prices. The discount market has been steady, but at a lower rate, in consequence of the heavy shipments of specie and approaching repayment of the Suez Canal loan, which it is supposed will largely go into Lombard street transactions. To-day was "pay day," the last of the regular fortnightly settlement at the Stock Exchange, but there was only one failure announced—that of a speculator in home railways. It is reported that several large accounts have been carried over the settlement with some difficulty. The liabilities of Messrs. C. E. & A. Dixon, the Liverpool merchants, whose failure was announced yesterday are now put at $2,000,000.

There have been no changes of note in the grain trade. Values have remained stationary, while the demand has been stimulated only in cases of finer samples. The majority of the provincial markets have been quiet and steady, but in a few instances there has been a small decline in all the leading staples. At Paris the market remains rather dearer than in London for wheat and flour. The attendance at Mark Lane to-day was very small, and the feeling one of dejection. There were no buyers at the old rates, which are asked even for the best qualities. Wheat is neglected. Last week's deliveries of English were fair, and foreign supplies were comparatively moderate.

The regular weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, issued last evening, says cotton continues dull, and quotations of all descriptions are further reduced. American has been in rather better demand, but the quantity offering is still so great that prices have further declined a farthing for the lower and an eighth of a penny for the medium grades. Middling and fair qualities continued unchanged. The Sea Island staple remains in very moderate demand. The quotations of the middle and lower grades of Florida have been reduced a half penny. The transactions in "futures" have increased, but prices, after some slight fluctuations, are fully an eighth of a penny below those of last week.

According to the breadstuffs circulars, the wheat trade throughout the Kingdom is uniformly dull, although there is little or no further depression in prices, either in British or foreign. The cargoes off the coast are gradually disappearing, and, there being only thirty-one ships remaining out of the recently very large fleet, there is more steadiness in spot prices. There is very little business reported in wheat, and prices are nominally unchanged. Corn is in good request, but there is no improvement in value except for dry new American, which has advanced from threepence to sixpence.

PARIS, Feb. 25—Noon.—The Bourse is flat, and there is almost a panic. All kinds of securities are falling rapidly. This feeling of anxiety is supposed to be in consequence of the elections.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK SWINDLE—THE ELECTION RIOTS AT WORKSOP—ARRIVAL OF THE LENNIE MUTINEERS FROM FRANCE—THE FRANKLIN AT SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—It is announced that the Government will undertake the prosecution of Richard Bauner Oakley, the proprietor and manager of the Co-operative Credit Bank, for swindling.

The riots at Worksop yesterday, on the occasion of the election, were caused by a gang of operatives from a neighboring colliery. No serious damage was done, and all is quiet now.

The steam-boat from Calais to Dover to-day, brought the six Greeks and five others of the crew of the ship Lennie who are accused of having murdered the Captain and others on the high seas. They were examined in France and extradited, and will be tried here for murder.

In the House of Lords to-day the Judicature Amendment bill passed its second reading.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 25.—The steamer Franklin, of the United States Navy, arrived here to-day from Lisbon. The Franklin will take on board the works of art by Americans in England for the Philadelphia exhibition.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—The new American ship W. B. Grace, Capt. Black, from San Francisco Oct. 22, which arrived here a few days ago, has gone ashore at Egremont. She will probably come off safely.

SPAIN.

DISCUSSING THE ELECTIONS IN THE CORTES—THE PURSUIT OF THE CARLISTS—INDEMNITY FOR THE EXECUTION OF A FRENCHMAN IN CUBA.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—A warm discussion occurred in the Cortes yesterday between Señor Castelar and Señor Canovas del Castillo about the validity of the election in the Fourth Arrondissement of Barcelona. The House subsequently sustained its validity.

King Alfonso has returned to Tolosa. The royal Army immediately afterward commenced to march against the Carlists in the mountain districts between Leiza and Alsasua. Gen. Primo de Rivera occupies the defiles of Aldudes, on the frontier, in order to prevent the Carlists from escaping to France. The royalists have taken eighteen steel cannon, a quantity of powder and arms, and a number of horses abandoned by the Carlists.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—It is stated that Spain has agreed to pay an indemnity to the family of M. Reygondeau, executed in Cuba, and to court-martial the officer who ordered the execution.

CARLISTS SUBMITTING TO ALFONSO—THE PURSUIT CONTINUED.

ANDOAIN, Feb. 25.—Four Carlist battalions, the first which enlisted in Guipuzcoa, have submitted to King Alfonso and asked for amnesty.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The *Gazette* (official) publishes details of the submissions which have so far been made by the Carlists. It estimates that, in addition to the four Carlist battalions at Andoain, a total of 1,400 persons have returned to their allegiance. Among them are the Marquis of Villaverde, and Gens. Blanco and Palacio, who have tendered their submissions to the Spanish Consul at Bayonne. King Alfonso, with 30,000 men and forty cannon, has left Tolosa for Alsasua.

Gen. Perula was at Burguete, near Valcarlos. Three hundred sick and wounded Carlists were at Leseca. Many Carlists are entering France near Alduides.

VIOLENCE IN BARCELONA AND UBEDA.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Madrid says that during the debate in Congress on the elections, Señor Castelar charged that all kinds of violence and abuse had been practiced at the elections in Barcelona and Ubeda. He offered to renounce his immunity as a Deputy in order to prove his assertions, and declared his intention on some future occasion to defend and justify all his acts as Dictator.

ALFONSO TO MAKE AN APPEAL FOR PEACE—DON CARLOS AND HIS FORCES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Paris correspondence of the *Times* says it is thought that King Alfonso will very soon issue a proclamation to the nation and an appeal for peace, and then return to Madrid, where he will make a solemn entry.

A Bayonne dispatch to the *Times* says a communication from San Esteban, Thursday, reported that Don Carlos and Gen. Caserta had concentrated their forces, consisting of eighteen battalions and fifty guns, in San Esteban, Ituren, and Leiza.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

A GREAT BATTLE AND REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE TURKS—MORE PEACEFUL VIEWS IN SERVIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—The *Wiener Presse* reports that a great battle has taken place in Herzegovina, near Vassojevich, and the Turks were totally defeated.

BELGRADE, Feb. 25.—In consequence of the representations of the powers peaceful views now prevail in Governmental circles.

TRIESTE, Feb. 25.—Twenty-two more Garibaldians have been arrested at Castel-Nuova, while endeavoring to join the Herzegovinians.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Ragusa declares unfounded the report that arms had been landed from English vessels for the Herzegovinians. The insurgents are about to resume active operations, probably in Upper Herzegovinia. Typhus, small-pox, and diphtheria are prevalent among the refugees. The work of pacification makes no progress. Advices from Mostar report serious differences among the Turkish officials, defalcations from the funds designed for rebuilding the villages, and violent opposition on the part of the Mussulmans to the proposed reforms. It is reported from the interior that collisions are apprehended if the reforms are enforced.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* says the Austrian Consul at Mostar has received orders to report immediately on the threatening attitude of the Mohammedans. Austria ceases to subsidize the refugees at the end of March.

THE WRECK OF THE STRATHMORE.

THE FORTY-ONE SURVIVORS RESCUED BY AN AMERICAN WHALER.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—It was the American whaler Young Phœnix, of New-Bedford, that rescued forty-one of the survivors of the emigrant ship Strathmore. She took them aboard on the 22d of January, and on the 26th of that month transferred twenty of them to the Sierra Morena. The latter vessel, which has arrived at Galle and landed the unfortunates, reports the above details.

FRANCE.

THE MODERATE REPUBLICANS ON AMNESTY TO COMMUNISTS—GAMBETTA AND THIERS.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—*La Liberté* reports that a meeting of the moderate Republicans was held yesterday at the residence of ex-President Thiers. The question of granting amnesty to the Communists was considered. The proposition was made that a Committee on Pardons be appointed which shall be less severe than the former committee, and permit those persons to return to France who are innocent of crimes against the common law and those who were more misguided than guilty. This measure was offered as a substitute for the radical proposal of complete amnesty. M. Gambetta sends word that he will soon return to Paris from the south, and says that he will first wait on M. Thiers, with whom he wishes to be on good terms, notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary.

The Chamber of Deputies have re-elected the President and Vice Presidents of the last session, all of whom belong to the Clerical Party.

PROSPECT OF THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS UNDER REASSURING AUSPICES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Paris letter of the *Times* contains the following:

"It is said that President MacMahon will issue a manifesto, which is to be read at the opening of the Chambers as a preface to the programme of the Ministry, and that the members of the new Ministry, except Decazes, Cissey, and Montaignac, will belong to the Left Centre. If the above report is confirmed, the Chambers will open under reassuring auspices."

GERMANY.

BAVARIAN OPPOSITION TO IMPERIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAILWAYS.

MUNICH, Feb. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the President of the Council, replying to a question, said Bavaria would maintain the independent administration of her railways, and would oppose by every constitutional means the administration of the other railway systems by the Empire.

EFFECT OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE IMPERIAL RAILWAY SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says the statement made in the Bavarian Diet yesterday by the President of the Council in regard to the railways has had a marked effect on public opinion in North Germany. As the South German Governments, including Saxony, have shown themselves unanimous in unwavering opposition to the Imperial railway scheme, and as the majority of the Reichstag is also unfavorable, it is expected that the proposal will be altogether shelved for the present, even in its restricted application to the Prussian railways alone.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Magdeburg *Gazette* says: The census of Alsace and Lorraine shows a decrease of 20,000 in the population since 1871. The falling off is largest in Lorraine.

THE FRESHET IN EUROPE.

HUNGARIAN TOWNS ON THE DANUBE SUBMERGED.

BUDA, Feb. 25.—The old Town of Buda, just above here, and Waitzen, twenty miles to the north, are submerged. The waters of the Danube and other streams are everywhere rising.

GEN. BABCOCK'S MOVEMENTS.

HIS RECEPTION YESTERDAY—HIS DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Gen. Babcock spent most of the day in returning thanks to the many citizens who had sent their congratulations by letter. His brother, Col. C. W. Babcock, was with him the entire day. At 7 o'clock Gen. Babcock, his father-in-law, Luckey, Avery, and Attorney General Williams were driven in a special omnibus, provided by Postmaster Filley, to the Union Depot, where they took the Vandalia train, bound en route for Washington. At the same time his senior counsel, Mr. Storrs, accompanied by his wife, left for Chicago. Babcock was visited by a large number of people to-day. Con. McGuire, William McKee, Mr. Bevis, and Mr. Frazer were among the prominent visitors. A good deal of surprise is being expressed at the fact that D. W. D. Barnard, Bank Examiner in this city, and cousin to President Grant, was not called upon to testify for the Government. It was known that he was one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury, upon whose evidence the indictment was partially founded. District Attorney Dyer was interviewed upon the subject, and while acknowledging that the indictment was based, to some extent, on Barnard's testimony, he declined to explain why he was not called on the trial. He remarked that Barnard had changed his mind about the matter, but it was a subject which had better not be discussed now.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer is lowest over Newfoundland; it has fallen, but risen again, over New-England; a slight depression is central in Iowa, with cold northerly winds, northward; westward, warmer southerly winds, clear or hazy weather prevail throughout the Southern States. The rivers have fallen at Cincinnati, Cairo, and Augusta, with slight changes elsewhere.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, stationary or falling barometer, warmer south-east to south-west winds, and increasing cloudiness.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, colder northerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, following warmer southerly winds in the former district.

For the lake region, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional snows.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or rising barometer and falling temperature, north and west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, except possibly light snow in portions of the Middle States, and southerly winds in Maryland and Virginia.

The rivers will continue slowly falling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The works of the Perkins Horse-nail Company, at Providence, were destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Forty hands were employed by the company, and the producing capacity was a ton a day. The loss is $50,000; insurance about $28,250, including the Queen, London and Liverpool, $7,500; People's, Memphis, $1,750; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,500; Orient and Hartford, of Hartford; Merchants', Newark; Roger Williams, Providence; and Manhattan, New-York, each $700; Equitable, Nashville; Lorillard, New-York, and Williamsburg City, each $2,500; Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, $1,750; Fairchild, Norwalk, Conn., $1,750, and American Central, $2,000.

Late on Wednesday night a fire in Le Mais, Iowa, destroyed a large building occupied by four families. A woman and three small children were buried in the ruins, and when found were burned to a cinder. The husband is now a raving maniac.

Last evening a fire broke out in the upper story of the Saxony Woolen Mill, at Little Falls. The two upper stories were burned and the three lower stories damaged by water. The loss and insurance are unknown.

A wooden building, in Manchester, N. H., owned by H. Blood, and occupied by A. W. Johnson, druggist, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $4,500; insured for $1,300.

Mr. Adolph Deal's residence, near Woodbridge, N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $5,000; covered by insurance.

The residence of William J. Glowes, near Pond Eddy, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The loss is $2,500.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed the house of J. F. Brown, at Somerville, Mass., causing a loss of $4,000.

The residence of Dr. Brooks, at Springvale, Me., was burned Thursday night. The loss is heavy.

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY TRIALS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The question of sentencing the parties who had been convicted in the United States Circuit Court was broached in the court to-day, and Judge Dillon said the proper way seemed to be to let the cases stand as they were until the motions for new trial were disposed of, to which District Attorney Dyer agreed, as that course would best subserve the interests of the Government.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Col. Hatch, counsel for William McKee, filed an affidavit in support of a motion for a new trial. Some editorials from the *Republican*, which are claimed to have served to prejudice the case against the defendant, were also filed. The affidavit mentioned is made by Watson Foster, of Louisiana, Pike County, Mo., who charges H. F. Summers, a juror in the McKee trial, with having prejudiced the case, by stating previous to the trial that he believed McKee was guilty, and that he was the biggest "toad in the puddle." The Court ordered that the defendant have leave until the 5th of March to file additional affidavits, the prosecution ten days thereafter to answer the same, and the defendant have until the 20th to file testimony in rebuttal.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25.—The cold weather continues here, and the high wind has drifted the snow badly on all the railroads, and trains are greatly delayed. The train for Plymouth, on the Montreal Railroad, due at Plymouth at 6 last evening, arrived at 7 this morning. A train on the Northern road remained in the snow at Danbury all night, being pulled out by the down express this morning. The down trains on the Montreal road, due this morning, had not arrived at noon.

KANSAS POLITICS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 25.—The Democratic State Central Committee have issued a call for a convention to meet in this city on May 18, to elect delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis. The Reform Committee have also issued a call for a convention to elect delegates to the Greenback Convention at Indianapolis.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Before United States Commissioner Smith this afternoon, Upton S. Newcomer, clerk at the Bingham House, in this City, was held to bail on a charge of infringing the provisions of the Civil Rights bill by refusing accommodations to Rev. Fields Cook, a colored clergyman of Alexandria, Va., on Jan. 28 last. Cook was a delegate to the Moody and Sankey Convention.

SNOW STORM IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, Feb. 25.—The gale from the west during the last twenty-four hours has badly blockaded the country roads and railways. The Levis and Kennebec Railroad has, in consequence, suspended operations for the remainder of the season. No trains left for the West last night, and no western mails or passengers have arrived to-day. Communication by rail with the eastward is also cut off.

CONFESSION BY A BANK CASHIER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Mr. Lansing, the Cashier of the Kern Valley Bank, at Bakersfield, who was arrested, has confessed to having robbed the bank, and disclosed where the stolen funds were deposited and all were recovered.

EX-COUNTY TREASURER MANN.

SARATOGA, Feb. 25.—The Grand Jury has brought in three indictments against ex-County Treasurer Henry C. Mann, of Balaton Spa, each charging him with forgery in the third degree. He gave bail in the amount of $10,000.

THE CENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN

THE CHOICE OF OHIO.

A CONVERSATION WITH GOV. HAYES—HE THINKS ANY GOOD REPUBLICAN CAN CARRY OHIO—WHAT HIS SUPPORTERS SAY—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876.

Not often is it given to any one to have a confidential chat with one who may be in a few short months a President of the United States. That fortune was mine this afternoon when I dropped into the Executive rooms in the Capitol and found Rutherford Brichard Hayes, Governor of Ohio, alone and unengaged. I had known him for twenty years or more; known him long before he was a General in the Army, a member of Congress, or Governor of Ohio. The greeting was therefore cordial, and the talk so confidential that I am not at liberty to give more than an outline in this letter. This I can say, however, that Gov. Hayes did not in the long interview depart in the slightest degree from his fixed policy of saying little, and doing less in reference to his chances for the Presidency. All he would say, all he did say, was that without his agency in any degree his name had been mentioned. He had no idea what the convention would do, but thought it highly probable, if an "obscurity" was wanted as a candidate for President, that he had a good chance for the nomination. This was, of course, said in a jocular way, and the earnest talk of the Governor showed his entire devotion to the Republican Party and Republican principles. His talk was indeed the same as in olden times when he was an obscure lawyer in Cincinnati, and not a General, not a member of Congress, not a Governor, with the distinction of being the only man in the history of the State who has three times been chosen to fill the Executive Chair of Ohio. In appearance, also, he is almost the same as he was in the long-ago years, for time has been kind to Gov. Hayes. Physically and mentally he is a compact man. Hardly over the middle stature, his frame is robust and surmounted by a massive head. The face is what I suppose the ladies would call handsome. It is is set in an abundant mass of ruddy hair and beard, the latter now slightly streaked with gray, the forehead high and broad, the gray-blue eyes expressive, the mouth firm, the whole expression—as that of the manner of the man—that of one honest, sincere, intellectual—not brilliant, perhaps, but blessed with the rich blessing of having common sense. He looked to-day, as during all the years I have known him, like one who would in no case make a brilliant President, but who would in any case make a safe one. A man without guile, unacquainted with the rudiments of political chicanery, plain and simple, he strikes all who meet him as a man who can be trusted anywhere and everywhere. Mistakes of judgment he has undoubtedly made, in office and out of it, but no one has ever questioned his personal purity.

The conversation I had with Gov. Hayes brought out the man in bold relief. Concerning his candidacy for the Presidency, he said it was a matter with which he had not had, and did not intend to have, anything to do. It was an office, he thought, which no citizen should seek. His name, he believed, had been canvassed in the newspapers, for the reason that it had been mentioned from over-zealous personal friendship and reasonable State pride, not only within the State but in many other States, by "Ohio boys," who had removed to other places but had not ceased to be Buckeyes in feeling. He did not, as did some of his friends, say that he was the only man who could carry Ohio for President. On the contrary, he said that while the State is constantly becoming more close politically, he believed that any one who has been named can carry it this year. The political retrogression of Ohio, he said, was due to emigration and immigration—the Republicans are going to the new territories of the West, and the immigrants generally are of a class which naturally affiliate with the Democrats. After a while, if things go on as they have for the last few years, Ohio must become a Democratic State, but there is no danger of it this year or next. The long talk I had with Gov. Hayes led to the general conviction that he believes the next President will be a Republican, no matter who may be nominated; that he is not seeking the office for himself, but that he does not despise it, and if the nomination should chance to fall to his lot he would gratefully accept it, not so much as the highest possible honor to him personally as to his State.

The friends of Gov. Hayes did not in all cases talk as sensibly as he did. I was fortunate enough to meet a large number of the most influential Republicans of the State, here in attendance upon the Legislature, and many of them were so intense in their personal feelings as to declare that Hayes is the only man who can carry Ohio in November, or by the aid of whose name it can be carried in October. At the same time they admit that they are not making any organized effort to secure his nomination at Cincinnati. Strange as this may seem, I know it to be a positive fact. Even the men through whose boisterous persistence he secured—or, rather, had forced upon him—the nomination for Governor last June, are doing nothing whatever to advance his interests as Presidential candidate. They have not attempted, nor do they intend to attempt, to make any combinations with other States to secure him votes. But this with them is only a matter of policy. They are, without exception, heartily for Hayes, "first, last, and all the time," just as in Indiana the Republicans are for Morton, in the same way. That Ohio will send a delegation to Cincinnati solid for Hayes is beyond doubt; that it will stick to him so long as there is the slightest possible chance of his nomination is equally sure. They do not mean that their vote for him shall be of mere compliment, for most of them believe that by persistence they can win and secure the Presidency for Ohio, and this is a thing which the average Ohioan has come to think is absolutely essential to his peace of mind in the future. Therefore they will go to Cincinnati in dead earnest, and at the proper moment will go to work like beavers in a frosty Autumn. Because of these facts, therefore, Hayes is no less an element in the perplexing Presidential problem than Blaine, Conkling, Morton, and the others. That he will be behind the three mentioned on the first ballot can be safely stated, even at this early day. But who can say where he will be, or they will be, after that momentous first ballot. The man does not live who can safely hazard even a guess.

There is little stirring as yet in general politics in Ohio. The Legislature, which is Republican in both branches, has done something to strengthen the party by cutting down expenses and abolishing useless offices. But a fatal blunder came near being made to-day—as telegraphed to-night—in forcing Cincinnati to give $6,000,000 to the Southern Railroad without the question being submitted to a vote of the people of the city. It was just this sort of legislation by the Democrats which was the most effective argument used by the Republicans during the last canvass, and many of the most prominent Republican Representatives did not hesitate to say that if the bill passed the House without amendment it would cost them at least 10,000 votes. The House, however, by the decisive vote of 57 to 42, adopted an amendment by which the bill merely gives the people of Cincinnati power to vote at a special election whether they will give the money or not. This amendment must be concurred in by the Senate, and the danger is therefore happily over, and the Republicans are to-night looking hopefully to the future.

In this State, as in all others, the campaign opens unusually early. Here it practically begins with the State Convention, which will be held in this city on the 29th of March. This is the "off year" in Ohio, and only the Secretary of State, one Judge of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Board of Public Works are to be chosen. For the latter place no one has yet been named, but for the Supreme Court Judge Rex will probably be renominated, while for Secretary of State Hon. R. M. Stimson, of Washington; Hon. A. W. Munson, of Medina, and Hon. Robert Martin, of Jefferson, have been mentioned. The selection of these candidates, the adoption of a platform, and the selection of Presidential Electors and of delegates to Cincinnati will comprise the whole work of the convention.

Little has yet been done in Cincinnati to prepare for the convention, for the committees having the matter in charge have been waiting until now in the hope that the Democrats would also choose their city, when they would be able to make common cause with their opponents in making preparations. But the Democrats have gone to St. Louis, and the committees, of which there are three, will get to work at once. The convention will be held in the Industrial Exposition Building, in which the Greeley Convention was held in 1872, and which is on Plum street, several blocks distant from the hotels. It is claimed that 15,000 persons can be crowded into the hall, and it is safe to say that it will hold 10,000 with comfort. The means of ingress and egress are ample, and as the hall is on the ground floor no danger of accident need be apprehended. The building is to be elaborately decorated within and without, and the interior is to be specially arranged for the great occasion. The accommodations for the officers of the convention, the delegates, the press, and telegraph operators will all be as complete as possible. The convention will not probably make as fine a pageant as that at Philadelphia, when the people rose tier above tier, but it will certainly be so housed that it can do its business much more comfortably. That it has need of all the room it can get is plain from the fact that no national convention has been attended by so many persons as that at Cincinnati promises to be. The books of the hotels show that nearly all available space in them has been already secured, and applications continue to pour in day by day. The States thus far having the largest number of rooms are New-York and Indiana, the former having engaged no less than fifty, in the Grand, Burnet, and Gibson. Rooms for the National Committee have been secured at the Burnet, but the fact does not make that house the political centre during the convention, as there is not a hotel in the city which will not contain State head-quarters. Many will be at the Grand, some at the Burnet, and others at the Gibson, the St. James, and the Walnut Street. The mass of miscellaneous strangers must take pot-luck, and hive themselves wherever they can, but Cincinnati promises to, in some way, take care of all who may come, and the citizens have in this respect never been worse than their word.

THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

REVIEW OF THE STATE CONVENTION—NEARLY TWO THOUSAND DELEGATES—A BODY WHICH WAS A MARVEL OF HARMONY, EARNESTNESS, AND ENTHUSIASM—THE PROSPECTS IN THE STATE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1876.

To one accustomed to the political assemblages of the Eastern States the convention assembled to-day in the Academy of Music, if not a marvel, was at least a curiosity. It was something new to me, certainly, familiar as I am with such bodies, to see the galleries, as well as the parquet and dress circle, filled with delegates, yet such was the fact. There had been 1,889 delegates chosen, and every man was present in person or by proxy. Behind the seats the corridors were densely packed with spectators. By the hour the convention was called to order, at 10 o'clock A. M., at least three thousand persons were packed in a building which will comfortably hold only little more than half this number. The aisles, corridors, and stage were all choked with humanity, and as a consequence of this cramming there was much unavoidable confusion. Gen. Brady, Chairman of the State Committee, attempted to make matters better, shortly before calling to order, by requesting those who were not delegates to retire to the third tier, but without success, for nobody left, while every moment scores of new comers pressed upon the packed crowd in front. In point of numbers it was the largest convention ever held in the State; in point of harmony, earnestness, enthusiasm, and order it surpassed all previous conventions of the Republican Party. Moreover, it was one of the finest-looking bodies of men it was ever my good fortune to look down upon. They plainly represented the best brain, culture, wealth, and enterprise of Indiana.

Gen. Brady having vainly tried for ten minutes to get the outsiders out and the insiders in, finally called to order, and the proceedings were opened by an eloquent prayer by Rev. Dr. Bayless. The moment the prayer was concluded the vexation of seating delegates again came up, by a delegate announcing that none of the members from Dearborn had been able to obtain seats. Gen. Brady sensibly said the convention would right itself in a few moments. With equal good sense he said a few words calling the convention to order, and introduced Mr. N. P. Richmond, of Kokomo, who read the report of the Committee on Organization, naming Hon. E. B. Martindale as President, and a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. On taking the chair Judge Martindale said that the body before him was the largest and most enthusiastic he had ever faced, although he had attended every Republican Convention in Indiana since the organization of the party. Then, with a few words asking Chairmen of counties to help him preserve order in the vast multitude, he introduced Col. R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, known throughout the State as the "old war horse," who was greeted as he rose with a dozen hearty cheers. In the clear, melodious voice which has made him the delight of the Indiana stump for nearly a generation, Col. Thompson read the long platform in a way which prevented it from trespassing upon the patience of the convention. The reference to Morton and the financial plank were the parts of the platform which elicited the most enthusiasm, but, as a whole, it was adopted with the greatest fervor.

When Col. Thompson had concluded the reading, the whole convention rose at the call of the chair, gave three hearty cheers for the platform; then, on motion of an enthusiastic delegate, three more were given for Col. Thompson himself, and then three and a tiger for Senator Morton. Before all this, however, the convention had chosen for delegates at large to Cincinnati and Presidential Electors at large the gentlemen who were named in THE TIMES as having been selected for those positions, so that when the excitement incident to the adoption of the platform had subsided, the convention was fully ready to get at the work of nominating candidates for the various places on the State ticket. The first was, of course, the position of Governor, and for this Hon. Godlove S. Orth, Hon. Albert G. Porter, Hon. Leonidas Sexton, Hon. D. C. Branham, and Judge Denney were named. Before half of the ninety-two counties had been called by Mr. Ray, who is one of the most efficient of reading secretaries, it was apparent that the choice of the convention was Mr. Orth, but it was also apparent that if Mr. Porter had consented to the use of his name the race between the two would have been close. Before the balloting began, a letter was read to the convention from Mr. Porter, in which he peremptorily refused to be a candidate, but notwithstanding this fact over 400 delegates cast their ballots for him. Mr. Orth, however, had a very large majority of the convention, and being declared the nominee, there were calls for him to appear on the platform by some dozens of delegates, who, not being well informed in politics, were not aware that he was some miles away in Vienna. Next to Mr. Orth, Gov. Sexton had the highest vote, and it was upon motion of one of his friends that the nomination of Mr. Orth was made unanimous. The result being declared, there was more music by the band, more cheering, more enthusiasm, more uproar, but the convention speedily righted itself and proved that it is not always true that large bodies move slowly, by proceeding to nominate Col. Robert S. Robertson, of Allen, for Lieutenant Governor, by acclamation. Col. Robertson appeared before the convention, but had the good taste to say only a few words, after which came the nomination of four Supreme Court Judges, the candidates being Hon. William P. Edson, of Posey; Hon. A. C. Vooris, of Lawrence; Hon. Horatio C. Newcomb, of Marion, and Hon. John F. Kibbey, of Wayne. From this point the selection of the ticket was a matter of time and difficulty, as many candidates were presented for each place, and in some cases several ballots had to be taken. But all through this tedious work the convention kept its temper, and succeeded in making one of the most admirable tickets ever presented to the people of the State. During its entire session the convention preserved not only its good temper but its dignity. The vast body was kept in perfect check by Judge Martindale, who could at any moment obtain perfect silence by a single rap of the gavel, no matter how noisy the assemblage might have been an instant before. There was no hitch, no hindrance in the many roll-calls of the ninety-two counties, and when it is said that the convention finished its work in a single day it can readily be seen how much was done in a little time. Every roll-call embraced ninety-two counties, with 1,889 votes, and the roll was called on every one of the fourteen places for which candidates were named, and on some of the minor ones twice or oftener. Let it be remembered that although many of the delegates were standing during all this time, the convention remained earnest and enthusiastic to the end, and it can be seen that the Republicans of Indiana have not lost heart.

It is not possible at this moment to say anything as to the political prospects in the State. With Morton for President and Orth for Governor, the Republicans are sure beyond peradventure that they can carry it; with some one else they are tolerably sure. In any case they intend to make a vigorous canvass, and do the best they can. They feel certain that in any event they are to have an exciting time between now and October, for they believe—and not without reason—that the Presidential struggle is to be decided in Ohio and Indiana in October. Ohio, they say, is naturally a Republican State, while Indiana at the best is a doubtful one, and they therefore intend to make every effort to carry it in October, whether they get Morton or not. There are no divisions, no jealousies, no bickerings in the party; it is thoroughly united, wide-awake, and means business. That it means to do hard work and plenty of it the events of to-day have shown; that the promise of to-day will not be violated in the future it is safe to assume.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF F. SCHUCHARDT & CO.—THE LIABILITIES ABOUT ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In the matter of Frederick Schuchardt and Lawrence Wells, comprising the private banking firm of Frederick Schuchardt & Sons, No. 40 Exchange place, who have been adjudicated bankrupts, the first meeting of creditors has been fixed for Thursday, March 30, before Register Fitch. Following are the principal creditors:

New-York City.—A. Iselin & Co., $92,500; National Park Bank, $25,000; Edward F. Brown, $25,000; North American Petroleum Company, $10,788; Stapfer & Streuli, $10,000; M. Morgan's Sons, $10,000; Bank of New-York, $6,000.

Germany.—Deutsche National Bank, of Bremen, $85,000; Charles Schuchardt, Darmstadt, $82,000; Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, $64,000; D. J. De Neufville, Frankfort, $52,361; Philip Nicholas Schmidt, Frankfort, $50,453; H. C. Plaut, Leipzig, $34,000; De Neufville, Mertens & Co., Frankfort, $33,000; A. L. Comphausen, Cologne, $28,500; Leipziger Disconto Gesellschaft, $24,000; Lutteroth & Co., Hamburg, $16,000; B. J. Valckenberg, Worms, $10,900; Adolph Sturcke, Erfurt, $8,000.

Holland.—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Succursale d'Amsterdam, $120,000; L. Hoyack & Co., Amsterdam, $32,000; J. J. Meder & Son, Amsterdam, $14,727; Hope & Co., Amsterdam, $9,800.

Switzerland.—Bischoff de St. Alban, Basle, $33,000; Société de Credit Suisse, Zurich, $27,000; Lombard, Odier & Co., Geneva, $9,700.

France.—Mallet, Frères & Co., Paris, $38,500; M. Ephryussi & Co., Paris, $18,000.

England.—Bank of Belgium and Holland, London, $97,000.

State of New-York.—National Albany Exchange Bank, Albany, $25,000.

The liabilities of the firm are about $1,250,000, and the nominal assets $2,380,000, but they consist largely of securities on which it would be difficult to realize more than a small proportion of their face value. Messrs. Carter & Eaton, attorneys for the creditors, say that it seems probable that the estate will be wound up by Trustees under the inspection and direction of a committee of the creditors.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF WALLACE & CO., OF NEW-ORLEANS.

In the bankruptcy case of Wallace & Co., the New-Orleans dry-goods house which failed with liabilities amounting to about $800,000, mainly in New-York and Boston, a composition meeting has been held before Register Grant, in New-Orleans, and opposition having been made by E. S. Jaffray & Co., L. M. Bates & Co., and other creditors in the City of New-York to the composition offer of twenty-five per cent. cash and eight, and one-third per cent. in the paper of David Wallace, the senior member of the firm, at sixteen months, the court has made an order referring the matter to Register Little, to take testimony in this City. Messrs. Carter & Eaton, attorneys for the creditors, deny the truth of a report that the firm had agreed with Boerum & Pease, of this City, to pay them thirty-three and one-third per cent. of their claim in cash, this firm having signed an agreement, with most of the other creditors, to accept twenty-five cents in cash and eight and one-third cents in paper.

THE CASE OF GEORGE E. PHELAN.

The creditors of George E. Phelan, son of Michael Phelan, billiard-table manufacturer, met yesterday, at the office of Register Dwight, No. 7 Beekman street. Mr. Phelan was represented by Mr. George Stephenson as attorney, who read a statement of the affairs of his client, by which it appeared that Mr. Phelan's assets amount to $33,601 61, and his liabilities to $47,510 90, of which $10,238 14 are amply secured. A proposition was submitted whereby Mr. Phelan offered to compromise with his creditors by the payment of thirty per cent. of the amount due them, in four, eight, and twelve months from the date of the order of the court approving the proceedings before the Register, on indorsed notes bearing seven per cent. interest. This proposition was accepted by the unanimous vote of the creditors present, representing $25,137 83 of the total liabilities.

ITALY.

THE DEATH OF THE FIRST CITIZEN.

THE LATE MARQUIS CAPPONI—LIBERALISM WITHOUT OFFENSE TO THE VATICAN—INFLUENCE OF THE CENTENNIAL—ITALIAN IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1876.

By the death, the past week, of Gino Capponi, Italy has lost the one with a just claim to be called her first citizen. The Marquis Capponi came of a family line bearing a name associated for centuries with the history of Tuscany. With the death of this eminent representative the family, in this the direct branch of it, becomes extinct. All who have visited Florence have observed the vast palace of the Capponi, in the retired Via San Sibastiano, and not a few have had the honor to be presented to the last noble occupant. Titles have their value, and an ancient family escutcheon, if it is unstained, is entitled to respect. But when talents and virtues are added to artificial distinctions or inherited honors, then the respect of intelligent minds is increased. Gino Capponi was a conspicuous example of the nobility of nature, to which intellect and culture and social position added new dignity and grace. The long term of more than eighty-three years was allotted to that honorable life, and the Marquis Capponi closed his days in the house in which he was born. There his studies were pursued; but, while surrounded by many friends, he was in a sense a prisoner. Blessed always with health, and every day abroad, half the years of his life were passed in the darkness of blindness. His stately figure was familiar to all the inhabitants of Florence, and it was never seen without a feeling of respectful commiseration for one who deserved so well of the community and the country.

The Marquis Capponi was proficient in literature and science, and was in intercourse with many of the eminent men devoted to such studies in Italy and other countries. He was himself the author of several works, but he will be best remembered by the *History of the Republic of Florence*, upon which he was engaged for a number of years, and which was a little while ago given to the public. He accepted fully the reforming tendencies of the new Italy, and indeed was one of the earliest and most earnest to initiate and give impulse to the movement of national regeneration. Years after he was struck with blindness, and before the Austrians left Italy, he was heard to say that one of the solaces of his darkened vision was that his mind could not be pained by the sight of the emblems of foreign rule in his country.

Florence has reserved its noblest honors for the memory of its distinguished citizen, and the whole of Italy takes part, in acts of recognition, by sending to the ceremony of sepulture representatives of different branches of the Government and many cities of the country. Capponi's name is added to the list of those who have passed away in these last years, who have lived to an advanced age, and have acted a leading part in one or another sphere of effort connected with the work of giving to the political character of Italy a new stamp.

It may be added that Capponi, like Manzoni, Lambruschini, Buffalini, and others who have died in octogenarian age, gave his sympathy and hearty support to the Liberal cause without offending the Papacy. The spiritual masters here praise these dead, and declare that they were true to the precepts of Catholic Christianity. It is a proof of the possible reconciliation of reform with a system of religion so full, as is this of Rome, of old abuses. More than seven and twenty years ago the Pope was of this company of friends of moderate progress, but, terrified by false alarms, and misled by counselors of timorous wisdom, he committed the fatal error of returning upon his own steps, and has since pursued a course which threatens to bring ruin upon his cause.

The Centennial Exposition promises to advertise the United States more extensively in the world than any occasion has given opportunity for since the close of the war of the great rebellion. Information about the country is sought for on all hands, and inquiries are made which make it necessary for one to have a whole library of documents on hand to be able to answer. Statistics are published which cause those who have before this given little attention to Western affairs to open their eyes with surprise. The good and the bad of the country are more conspicuously presented than ever before. We are held up as a pattern and a warning at the same time. But not even the most invidious deny that Anglo-Saxon America, if it is true to its duty, has before it a future such as has not been offered to any nation in history. There is much said in blame, and quite enough in praise, to gratify the national self-love. The so-called democrats of the country ought to feel the tremendous weight of responsibility that rests upon them, and labor to keep up the political standard, so that public and private morality shall not be allowed to lapse. If they are sincere in the professions they noisily make, that republican institutions are the best, and that they desire their extension throughout the world, they must at the same time feel that the realization of such generous hopes depends in a large degree upon the example they give to the world by the probity of their own acts.

An intelligent person here, a diligent student of American political affairs, a little while ago expressed the satisfaction he felt on hearing that in some of the leading American colleges, associations had lately been formed for the purpose of encouraging a special training for the duties of public life. European observers long ago discovered the fact that the people of the United States have fallen into the error of allowing the politics of the country to come too much under the control of men not fitted, either by education or personal dignity, to represent a nation called to play such an important part in the world. But I undertook to say a few words about the Centennial, and have been led away into a strain of preaching. Yet, after all, it is true that the art of a great people is wide in its range, and embraces all that can have to do with civilization of manners or higher culture.

There is an immense amount of ignorance in this country about American affairs. Not of political affairs only, for our politics, general and local, are so varied and complicated that it cannot be expected that foreigners will understand them very well unless they make of the subject a special study. But there is great ignorance of the geography of the country; and even persons supposed to be intelligent and instructed often confound the States of the great Anglo-American confederation with the mongrel Spanish-American provinces of the Southern Continent. Sometimes we fare even worse. I received not long ago a quantity of books from the United States, among them several large octavo volumes, fine specimens of the art of book-making as it has been perfected in New-York and Boston. There happened to be present a Director of one of the schools of Christian Brothers, an order of teachers which, as I have before said, has nearly got the control of elementary education in France. I held up one of the volumes, with the remark: "See what beautiful books we print in America!" The Director, seeing on the title-page the name Boston, said: "*C'è anche in America un Boston?*" ("Is there also a Boston in America?") A little disturbed at such obtuseness, the question asked in reply was: "Where is Boston if not in America? is it in China, in Turkey, or in Italy?" "Oh, I thought it was in England." I told this instructor of Italian youth that there was a small decayed borough of that name in England, but Englishmen never thought of it when the name was mentioned in connection with literature, science, and the arts. I do not know whether Bostonians, who consider their city the intellectual centre of the universe, will care much what is said or thought about them by the master of a clerical school in this country, but for the honor of the pedagogue fraternity such a blunder of ignorance ought not to go unreproved. If there is a newspaper printed in the Italian language in America, and it is disposed to give to Italians some really useful information about the United States, it will not only render a service to the compatriots of its publishers, but show gratitude to the country which gives them hospitality. There are few journals in Italy that have any extensive foreign correspondence, and not more than one or two that have letters with any regularity from the Western World. A young lawyer the other day asked me from what country we got our supply of hard coal, and another person of equal intelligence inquired if we had any railroads in the country. Such ignorance needs to be enlightened, for it is discreditable in a people that makes claim to instruction.

THE MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.

MAIN POINTS IN THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND GEN. SCHENCK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs made a report to-day, briefly recapitulating the points in the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Gen. Schenck. The documents were ordered to be printed and referred back to the committee. The Chairman stated that the committee were of opinion that information of an important character has not yet been submitted to them. The first communication in the documents furnished to the committee by Mr. Fish bears date Feb. 19, in which the Secretary gives a summary of the correspondence. He says:

"In reply to such part of the resolution of the House of Representatives as asks what action may have been taken by the Executive Department of the Government in relation to the connection of the Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James with the directory of the Emma Mine, and such information and correspondence upon the subject as may not be incompatible with the public interest, I have to state as follows: In the latter part of the month of November, 1871, the press in the United States reproduced an article from a London journal, commenting upon the appearance of the name of the Minister of the United States as a Director in the Emma Silver Mining Company in a prospectus which had then been lately issued in London. Upon the 27th of November Gen. Schenck addressed a telegram to this department, stating that his entire interest in the enterprise arose from the ownership of certain shares, for which, after investigation, he had paid dollar for dollar; that at the solicitation of respectable Americans he had become a Director to protect their interests and his own; that he might have made a mistake in so doing, and expressing his readiness to withdraw from the board or take such course in reference thereto as should be advised. To this telegram a reply was sent on the following day, Nov. 28, to the effect that although it was the privilege of every citizen to invest in such honest enterprises as he deemed proper, the advertisement of the name of a diplomatic representative as a Director of a company seeking to dispose of its shares in the country to which he was accredited was ill-advised, unfortunate, and calculated to subject him to criticism; that it was assumed that he was no party to the publication, and concluding with an earnest advice to withdraw his name from the management of the company. Gen. Schenck thereupon withdrew from the board, and, in a letter addressed to me, bearing the date of Jan. 12, 1872, inclosed a copy of his letter, dated Dec. 6, 1871, addressed to the Chairman of the Emma Silver Mining Company, withdrawing from direction of that company. He at the same time stated that this was not a solitary or the first instance where a diplomatic representative had appeared as a Director in an enterprise in the country to which he was accredited, and that this had been done without comment or objection; and he inclosed a prospectus of the Lisbon steam tramways, which had then recently appeared in London, of which a representative of a European Government at London was a Director; and also inclosed certain references in commendation of a scheme which had appeared in the London press. Upon the 20th of December, Gen. Schenck addressed a telegram to the department in reference to a dispatch which had appeared in the London *Times* referring to a resolution of inquiry said to have been adopted in the Senate desiring to know whether it had reference to him, and expressing his readiness for an investigation. Gen. Schenck further refers to some proceedings on the part of such committee in his letter of Jan. 10. As no such resolution of inquiry had come to this department, a reply was sent to the dispatch above referred to to that effect on the following day, and the telegram was understood to manifest the readiness of Gen. Schenck to immediately meet any investigation and demonstrate the sincerity of his convictions on the value of the enterprise in which he had invested. I annex hereto copies of the several telegrams and letters referred to, which constitute all the correspondence on the files of this department on the subject. As the resolution of the House makes a reference to the action of the Executive Department of the Government on this question, I deemed it due to Gen. Schenck as a public officer who has had various and important public trusts, and who has for many years occupied a prominent position before the country on further state that the course adopted in the Department growing out of these facts was based on the conviction that, while the use of the name of the Minister of the United States in such an enterprise was inconsistent with his position, at the same time that Gen. Schenck had been guilty of no wrong purpose or intent in connecting himself with the company in question. I remain firmly of this opinion, and am further satisfied that he, in common with many others, became a sufferer thereby."

The Secretary then responds to that part of the resolution asking information concerning the action taken by the Executive Department concerning the connection of the Minister to England with the prosecution of the "Mechado Claim" against the British Government. He gives a history of the case, and concludes by saying: "So far as reflections have been cast upon Gen. Schenck because of the prosecution of these claims or because of a presentation of them by him to the British Government a sense of justice compels me to say that I am satisfied that such reflections are unjust, and that Gen. Schenck is open to no imputations whatever arising therefrom."

FISH CULTURE.

SUCCESSFUL RESULT OF RESTOCKING CANANDAIGUA LAKE WITH SALMON TROUT AND WHITE FISH.

The following communication, showing the result of restocking Canandaigua Lake with salmon trout and white fish, has been received by Mr. Seth Green, the Superintendent of the New-York Fishery Commission, and cannot but prove, beyond all question, the success of the undertaking:

CANANDAIGUA, Feb. 19, 1876.

Seth Green, Superintendant of New-York State Fisheries:

DEAR SIR: Three or four years ago Canandaigua Lake, like many others in this State, seemed to be nearly depopulated of fish, especially salmon trout. The very free use of seines, gill-nets, and all other appliances for catching fish seemed to have nearly exhausted the supply. Trout were so scarce that the most experienced fishermen frequently labored a whole day faithfully with hook and line without catching more than one or two fish, and sometimes not any. In 1873 a few of those taking an interest in such matters took upon themselves the task of restocking our lake by transporting the young fish from the State hatching-house at Caledonia. After raising by subscription funds sufficient to defray expenses of transportation, we procured and placed in our lake about one hundred thousand salmon trout fry. Again, in 1874, we deposited in our lake one hundred and fifty thousand trout and twenty thousand white fish. In 1875 we secured about seventy thousand trout, making a total of three hundred and twenty thousand young salmon trout and twenty thousand white fish in three years. Now for the results. In the Spring and Summer of 1875 the fishing in Canandaigua Lake was such as had never been known before. It was not remarkable to make a catch of eight to twelve trout in a few hours, and some were fortunate enough to take even more. The largest catch of any one person in a single day was twenty-one fine salmon trout, taken with hook and line by trolling. This very decided increase, taken in connection with the fact that very many of the fish were uniform in size, makes us earnestly believe that they were of those placed in the lake in 1872 and 1873, (there were about twenty thousand trout put in in 1872 by other parties,) and that a greater portion of the fish we have put in are yet to come on as sizeable fish for catching. Consequently, we expect the number of trout caught this coming season will exceed the number taken last season. We design putting in another lot of the young fish this Winter, as the results are so very satisfactory as to convince the most skeptical, and all those who have fished in Canandaigua Lake for the past few years, were last season thoroughly convinced of the efficiency and practicability of the artificial propagation of fish, and that our barren waters may be restocked to any extent by this process. We give you these results to let you know that the efforts of the Fish Commissioners and Superintendent of the State of New-York are appreciated in this locality. Very respectfully, yours,

G. A. FINLEY,
GEORGE B. CHAPIN,
LAROY BENHAM.

BEST THINGS IN THE MAILS.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

A BIT OF SENTIMENT AND A MOVING APPEAL FOR RECIPES.

At a ball in Richmond, Va., on the night of Washington's Birthday, Miss Elizabeth Byrd Nicholas represented Lady Sarah Fairfax, and in her pocket carried two letters from Gen. Washington to that lady. These the Richmond *Enquirer* prints as follows:

FORT CUMBERLAND, AT WELLS CREEK,
7th June, 1755.

DEAR MADAM: When I had the happiness to see you last you expressed an inclination to be informed of my safe arrival in camp with the charge intrusted to my care, but at the same time desired it might be communicated in a letter to some body of your acquaintance. This I took as a gentle rebuke and polite manner of forbidding my corresponding with you, and conceive this opinion is justly founded when I reflect that I have hitherto found it impracticable to engage one moment of your attention. If I am right in this I hope you will excuse the present presumption and lay the imputation to lateness at my successful arrival. If, on the contrary, these are earful apprehensions only, how easy it is to remove my suspicions, enliven my spirits, and make me happier than the day is long, by honoring me with a correspondence which you did once partly promise to do. Please to make my compliments to Miss Hannah and to Mr. Bryan, to whom I shall do myself the pleasure of writing so soon as I hear he is returned from Westmoreland. I am, dear Madame, your most obedient and most humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Written to Sarah, Lady Fairfax.

MOUNT VERNON, 15th November, 1757.

DEAR MADAM: I have lingered under an indisposition, for more than three months; and finding no relief above, on the contrary that I daily grow worse, I have followed my surgeon's advice, to leave the place and try what effect fresh air and water may have upon my disorder. On Sunday last I arrived here, and on yesterday Mr. Green was so kind as to favour me with a visit and prescribe for me. He forbids the use of meats and substitutes jellys and such kinds of food for a constancy; now, as my sister is from home, and I have no person that has been us'd to making these kind of things, and no directions, I find myself under a necessity of applying to you for yr Rect Book for a little while, and indeed for such materials to make Jellys as you think I may not at this time have, for I cant get Hartshorn Shavings any where. I must also beg the favour of you to lend me a Pound, or a smaller quantity if you cant spare that of Hyson Tea, I am just out and cannot get a supply any where in these parts. please also to lend me a bottle or two of Mountain or Canary Wine. Mr. Green directs me to drink a glass or two of this every day mixt with water of Gum Arabic. Pray make my compliments acceptable to the young ladies of your Family, and believe me to be, dear madam,

Your Most Obedt Servt
GO. WASHINGTON.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

The Montreal *Witness* of the 23d inst. says: "At 10:30 this morning the special train conveying Mr. James Gordon Bennett, party, and baggage to Ottawa, and consisting of a baggage-car, the palace-car 'May Flower,' and the Grand Trunk Railway Directors' car, left the depot drawn by engine No. 417. While passing a switch at Tanneries' Junction a few minutes after the two rails of the switch broke off, the train going at a speed variously estimated at between twenty and forty miles an hour. The engine had one of its axles bent and took the main line track, followed by the baggage-car, which, however, was off the track and soon capsized, being seriously damaged. The palace-car, in which were Mr. Bennett and friends, and the Directors' car, singular to say, broke from the baggage-car, jumped the broken rails, and took the machine track in safety, running several hundred rods before stopping. The inmates were hardly aware that any accident had happened till, on looking out of the windows, they spied the baggage car, containing all the 'fixings' for the ball and such little commodities as champagne, ice, &c., lying on its side. Mr. Bissonnette, the baggage-master, and Mr. Stein, the conductor, with a brakesman, were in the car when it went over, but fortunately all escaped serious injury except Mr. Bissonette, who was struck on the head by the ice-box and received a deep cut across the forehead. As soon as possible a wrecking train was sent up, new rails substituted for the broken ones, and the baggage, comprising a number of bloated Saratoga trunks, was taken out of the broken end of the baggage car and placed in a new one. At 12:15 the special train made another start for Prescott, drawn by a fresh engine. An eye-witness states that the train was going over forty miles an hour, and that the speed at which the cars were moving enabled the passenger coaches to jump the broken rails in safety. There is a slight curve at the point of the accident, and it would appear that the train should not have been running at a high rate of speed in the limits of the town of St. Henri. The railroad men attribute the accident to the cold weather, steel rails being more or less affected by the temperature. A crowd of the Tanneries people collected at the scene of the accident, and much amusement was created by the appearance of a number of cakes of ice, which were carefully transported to the other car, as were the baskets of champagne, some of which were injured."

THE APPOMATTOX APPLE-TREE.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* prints the following communication:

It has been stated that all interviews and arrangements in regard to the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-house in 1865 took place in the house of Col. McLean, and not under an "apple-tree." This is, in part, a mistake. The last interview between Gen. Lee and the Federal officers previous to the surrender did take place under an apple-tree, as follows, I being an eye-witness: When the officers from Gen. Grant's head-quarters came the last time to Gen. Lee he was sitting on a seat made by placing the ends of two fence rails in the fork of an apple-tree. When the officers rode up within seventy-five or a hundred yards of Gen. Lee they dismounted and approached him, hat in hand. The General rose, when the military salute was exchanged. The officers then handed him a written paper, which he read and then tore up, with his head hanging down as if in deep thought. He then called for his horse, and, attended by Col. W. H. Taylor and Special Courier Johns, rode away in the direction of Appomattox Court-house. He returned in about two hours and told us he had surrendered. I was a courier on duty with him at the time.

L. B. ELLIS,
Ex-member Company A, Thirty-ninth Battalion, Virginia Cavalry.

LATE NEWS FROM HAYTI.

Mail advices from Cape Haytien, dated Feb. 2, says: President Domingue is expected here on a visit. He left Port-au-Prince accompanied by an army. It is rumored that the Haytien exiles living in Jamaica had bought a steamer and were going to invade the north of the Republic, headed by the famous Gen. Boirond Canal. This news had excited the anxiety of the whole population, as it is supposed that if the invasion does occur President Domingue will not be able to resist it, as he has made his government very unpopular. The finances of the country are fearfully managed. The money disappears and nobody knows where it goes. The duties on all produce have been raised. The foreign merchants and foreign clerks have been taxed. The latter are to pay $300 a year. The old law has been put in force which prohibits any foreigner from selling at retail. No foreigner is allowed to sell an invoice of less than $500. All these measures have created much discontent, and add to this the fall of coffee in Europe, together with the fears of invasion, and the depression of all business will easily be understood.

THE SEARS ESTATE.

The Boston *Post* of Monday says: "The litigation concerning the will of the late Joshua Sears is not brought about on account of any feeling between the son, Mr. Joshua Montgomery Sears, and the Trustees of the estate, but is rather the result of an amicable and mutual arrangement between them. The Trustees have the fullest confidence in Mr. Sears, who has been especially trained with reference to his large inheritance, but litigation became necessary in order to determine how, under the will, the property should be disposed of. The income last year was about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and this amount is likely to be increased year by year. The will provided only for a small annuity to the son—$4,000 now, and never over $10,000—and no provision was made for the rest of the income or property. It was necessary that the Trustees should get a legal construction of the will from some competent tribunal, and as this seemed to be the simplest method of settling the question, the initiative was taken on behalf of Mr. Sears by the bringing of the bill in equity."

ICE IN CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford *Times* of Thursday says: "There is now a fair prospect of an abundance of ice for next season. The Cove Company has filled its houses with good clear ice gathered from the Wethersfield Cove. The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has filled its houses from Windsor Locks. The Hartford Company has done nothing yet; what it has cut has been used for daily supplies. The new company expects to fill its houses. Excellent ice can be had in West Hartford, where it is from nine to ten inches thick."

FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN FORSTER.

On Feb. 7, the remains of the late Mr. John Forster, the biographer of Charles Dickens and Oliver Goldsmith, were removed from Palace-gate-house, Kensington, for interment in Kensal-green Cemetery, London. The funeral cortége consisted of an unplumed hearse, four mourning coaches, and two private carriages. Among those who followed were Lord Lytton, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, Mr. J. A. Froude, Mr. Henry Dickens, Mr. Chitty, Mr. Charles Kent, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, Dr. Quain, Mr. Ouvry, Mr. Frederick Chapman, &c. The funeral service was read by Rev. C. Stuart, and upon the procession forming from the mortuary chapel to the grave, Mr. Carlyle walked side by side with the new Viceroy of India. The polished oak coffin, which was laden with flowers, was placed in the same tomb in which the remains of Mr. Forster's sister already reposed. Among the attached friends gathered around the grave at the moment of interment were Miss Hogarth, Miss Dickens, and the latter's younger sister, Mrs. Perugini.

CHICAGO COMMERCE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Chicago papers print abstracts of the eighteenth annual report of the trade and commerce of Chicago, compiled for the Board of Trade by C. Randolph, Esq., the Secretary of the organization. The report expresses the opinion that the business of the city last year was encouraging, in view of the general stagnation in other places. We make the following extracts from the document:

"While this depression and stagnation has been severely felt in all departments of business in this city and the North-west, it is an admitted fact that our section has suffered less than those east or south of us, and a very fair degree of prosperity has prevailed among the people of both city and country. The agricultural crops, which lie at the very basis of our prosperity, have as a rule been reasonably good, and have found a market at remunerative prices, prices which have at least yielded as a large a return for the labor bestowed upon them as any other branch of industry. Commercial pursuits have been prosecuted in this city with generally satisfactory results, and probably in no one of the large cities of the country has there been more of activity in trade or a better percentage of profit realized. The volume of general mercantile business, though probably less in value, has, in the aggregate of goods handled, been larger than ever before, and the number of houses engaged in its prosecution are largely increased. A notable feature in the mercantile trade is the establishment in this city of numerous branch houses or agencies of reputable establishments in Eastern cities and of manufactories. Rents and general expenses have greatly diminished in cost, which enables our merchants to compete more advantageously with other cities. Manufacturing establishments of every description continue to multiply in our midst, and manufacturing has now come to be considered as one of our most important interests, giving employment to probably twenty-five or thirty per cent. more operatives than in 1873, when a careful computation developed as employed in manufacturing pursuits over 45,000 operatives. The facilities developed within the past few years for procuring desirable and cheap fuel has greatly stimulated the establishment of manufacturing enterprises, and the field still invites new and enlarged competitions in this department of industry.

The amount of agricultural productions finding its way to market through this City has been considerably less in volume than in 1874, but, owing to higher prices prevailing, its aggregate value is considerably increased. A careful estimate of the value of the shipments from this City of the products of the farm may be safely stated as being as follows:

Flour and grain equal to 72,359,194 bushels, estimated value	$57,500,000
Live stock	56,600,000
Product of cattle and hogs	53,500,000
Product of the dairy	5,700,000
Wool and hides	25,800,000
High-wines and alcohol	11,300,000
Seeds and broom-corn	3,200,000
Sundry other commodities	1,700,000
Total	$215,300,000
Corresponding estimate for 1874	197,400,000
Corresponding estimate for 1873	180,000,000

It is not intended to claim that the above represents values as established by sales in this city, as a large percentage merely passes through the city on its way to other markets without sale at this point. This particularly applies to flour and wool, both of which are largely consigned through—the latter from the Far West and South-west—and should not in any sense be considered as a part of the trade of this city. On the other hand, it is true that large amounts of agricultural products, especially grain, is sold in this market which in its transit does not pass through the city at all, being transported by railway lines which do not touch the city. And again, such portions as are consumed in the city do not enter into the estimate in the above statement.

The direct import and export trade by Chicago merchants has increased rapidly during the past few years. The full extent of this trade cannot, from any date at hand, be accurately determined; but sufficient is known to justify the conclusion that it has been prosecuted to a much greater extent than is generally supposed. Careful estimates of the value of importations by Chicago merchants in 1874 placed the amount at $8,000,000; in 1875 it was still greater. The growth of importations has not, however, kept pace with the direct exports, which have increased from 7,213 tons in 1869 to 219,387 tons in 1875, not including a considerable amount of property of various kinds exported to Canada, or such as is shipped from this city for direct export, but for which ocean freights are to be arranged for at the sea-board. The value of direct exports in 1875, mainly of provisions and breadstuffs, was fully twenty-six million dollars, a very large percentage of which was made on direct orders from Great Britain and the Continent."

A REMINISCENCE OF MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. N. W. Miner, writing to the Chicago *Tribune* in contradiction of a statement made in a public lecture in that city that Mr. Lincoln prosecuted the war for two years without hope, says: "In April, 1862, we visited Mr. Lincoln in Washington. Those days were as dark and discouraging, perhaps, as any during the war. The elections in some of the Eastern and Middle States had gone against the Administration, and at no time during the rebellion was the general outlook more unfavorable. While at Washington at that time, I had repeated interviews with the President. Having been a near neighbor of his for years in Springfield, living on the same street, and opposite corners, and knowing him intimately, he received me as a friend. One afternoon we spent several hours with him in his carriage, and during that memorable ride we talked freely about the stirring scenes through which we were passing. I recollect with all the distinctness of yesterday asking Mr. Lincoln this question: 'Do you think, judging from your standpoint, that we shall be able to put down this rebellion?' He replied: 'You know that I am not a man of a very hopeful temperament. I can take hold of a thing and hold on a good while. But relying on the justness of our cause, and trusting in God for aid, I firmly believe we shall conquer in the end. But,' he added, 'the struggle will be protracted and severe, involving a great sacrifice of property and life.'"

ALBANY REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A meeting was held in Albany on Thursday evening to organize a Republican Central Campaign Club, very many young men of the city being present. Mr. Ira Porter, Jr., Temporary President, called the meeting to order, and Mr. John Featherly, Jr., acted as Secretary. The Committee on Constitution, through Mr. A. S. Draper, Chairman, presented their report. The constitution was discussed at length and finally adopted, when the gentlemen present proceeded to sign the roll and complete the organization of the club. The name selected was that of the "Centennial Club of Minute Men" of the city of Albany. The following officers were elected: President, A. C. Draper; Vice President, Peter Putnam, Jr.; Recording Secretary, John Featherly, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Ira Porter, Jr.; Financial Secretary, D. L. Crego; Treasurer, Henry Kelly. The Executive Committee consists of the President, Recording Secretary, Captain, First Lieutenant, and one member to be elected by the club. Mr. L. H. Burdick was elected to fill the position. Mr. H. Stackpole was elected Captain and Mr. F. A. Shepard First Lieutenant. There was not sufficient time to complete the list of officers, and the matter was deferred until Tuesday evening, March 14.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 25th inst. gives the following statistics of the coal trade: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the past week was 4,000 tons, against 11,916 tons for the corresponding period of last year decrease, 7,916 tons. The quantity sent for the year so far is 474,490 tons, against 422,194 tons for the same period of last year; increase, 52,296 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 57,064 tons; bituminous, 46,622 tons; total, 103,686 tons, against 154,324 tons anthracite and 43,843 tons bituminous, total, 189,167 tons, for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 97,260 tons; increase of bituminous, 2,779 tons. The quantity sent from all regions for the year so far was: Anthracite, 2,092,829 tons; bituminous, 339,299 tons; total, 2,432,128 tons, against 1,649,731 tons anthracite and 299,165 tons bituminous, total, 1,948,896 tons, for the corresponding period of last year; increase of anthracite, 443,098 tons; increase of bituminous, 40,134 tons; total increase, 483,232 tons."

A TRAMP'S TRICK.

The Waterbury (Conn.) *American* tells this story: "Tramps have their own jokes, as well as other people. Two of them recently went from New-Britain to White Oakes, at every house getting something to eat, which they threw away as soon as well out of the yard. Another, who pretended to sell spectacles, went to the house of Isaac Upson, in Kensington, Friday, and told Mrs. Upson that he was Dr. Clark, of Hartford, and that her husband, who was in Hartford, had sent him out to see her. She happened to be ill, and he prescribed for her, demanding and receiving $10. He was caught by Mr. Upson before night and compelled to refund."

THE PEACHES.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of the 24th inst. says: "The cold spell has revived the apprehension for the safety of the peaches. This, however, is unnecessary. The cold weather is unattended with rain or snow, and as there is no sleet there is not much danger of damage. The buds can safely endure a pretty severe season of cold, when the atmosphere is dry."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 25

SENATE.

REFUNDING THE DEBT.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by the Finance Committee on Wednesday last to amend the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, to authorize the refunding of the national debt.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, explained the bill and said it was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. It provided that the four and a half per cent. bonds should run thirty years instead of fifteen years, and increased the amount from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, inquired if any of these four and a half per cent. bonds had been issued.

Mr. SHERMAN replied in the negative. Continuing his remarks, he said the Secretary of the Treasury believed that if this law should be passed he could commence funding the six per cent. bonds into four and a half per cent. bonds. If he succeeded to the full extent of $500,000,000, there would be a saving to the Government of $7,500,000 annually.

Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois, asked what was the necessity for increasing the amount of these bonds to $500,000,000 if none of them had ever been placed upon the market?

Mr. SHERMAN said Congress should, before commencing the issue of any of these bonds, fix the amount to be issued. It was believed that $500,000,000 worth of these bonds could be negotiated.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, asked if there was any probability of negotiating four per cent. bonds?

Mr. SHERMAN said it was absolutely impossible now to negotiate the four per cent. bonds. He hoped the advancing credit of the Government would soon enable the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate those bonds.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if the Government of the United States would make it known to capitalists throughout the world that the rate of interest it would pay hereafter would be four per cent., he had no doubt the bonds would be taken at that rate of interest. If there was a disposition on the part of the Government to negotiate bonds at a higher rate of interest than four per cent., of course bonds bearing that rate of interest could not be negotiated. He doubted the policy of advertising to the world now that the Government was going to fund bonds at four and a half per cent. interest. He had no doubt capitalists would invest in our four per cent. bonds.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Secretary of the Treasury had never been able to sell our four and a half per cent. bonds at par, in coin. He had only succeeded, after four years' trial, in selling $500,000,000 in five per cent. bonds. Now the money market was thought to be favorable for the negotiation of four and a half per cent. bonds. Should the bill be passed, there would be three classes of bonds: $500,000,000 at five per cent., $500,000,000 at four and a half per cent., and $500,000,000 at four per cent. If the Secretary of the Treasury should sell but $1,000,000 of these four and a half per cent. bonds, a saving of one and a half per cent., in gold, per annum, would be made.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, inquired whether any commission was to be allowed on the sale of these bonds.

Mr. SHERMAN said under the act of 1870 all expenses in negotiating the bonds were to be included within one-half of one per cent. The whole process of negotiating the bonds was to be under the old law.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, inquired if it was the opinion of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance that a fifty-year bond bearing four per cent. interest could be sold at par in gold.

Mr. SHERMAN said he doubted the policy of the Government issuing a fifty-year bond. He believed the whole public debt would be paid before that time.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, said this loan should be excepted from the provisions of the sinking fund. As it now stood, under its provisions the whole public debt would be paid in twenty-three years.

Mr. SHERMAN said the passage of this bill would not prevent Congress from regulating the sinking fund hereafter.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, said he saw no good reason for extending the time of these bonds, though he was not satisfied as to the necessity of increasing the amount.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he was sorry to hear the Chairman of the Committee on Finance say that Congress could do as it pleased with the sinking fund. The provisions of law relating to the sinking fund he [Mr. Edmunds] had always regarded as sacred. The public faith was pledged to uphold that fund as much as it would be pledged to uphold anything. If Mexico or any other country should so violate the law that creditors in our country would lose their money our Government would deem it sufficient cause for war.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senator from Vermont misunderstood him. He [Mr. Sherman] regarded the sinking fund as sacred, and the public was pledged to maintain it. He meant to say that Congress could direct what bonds should be purchased for the sinking fund or what currency should be used to support it. Of course that fund must be maintained.

Mr. EDMUNDS said there was some importance in the observation of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Allison] in regard to excepting this loan from the provisions of the sinking fund. Congress had the right to say whether this loan should fall within the operations of that fund, or whether it should be taken upon the general credit of the United States. If the loan should not be excepted from the provisions of the sinking fund, creditors taking the bonds would have the right to rely upon that fund, and taking the bonds at a low rate of interest they would rely upon the sinking fund for their redemption.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said all the bonds of the United States now outstanding, with the exception of about five hundred million dollars, bore interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The passage of the bill now before the Senate would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent., and redeem an equal amount of six per cent. bonds, thus saving one and a half per cent. in interest. The proposition of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Allison] to except this loan from the operations of the sinking fund, would make the bill worthless. It was one of the first elements of the credit of the United States that it was a debt paying country. The people meant to pay this debt and appropriate something toward it annually. This bill should not be embarrassed by any such proposition. It would be a blot upon the credit of the whole country.

Mr. ALLISON said a sinking fund had been provided for the redemption of our bonds, and by that fund they would be redeemed in twenty-three years. In issuing this bond it would be said to creditors: We are giving you a thirty-year bond, but we must redeem it or buy it from you in twenty-three years. He believed to except this loan from the sinking fund would have the effect of increasing the sale of the bonds, as it could be said to the creditors, in offering them for sale: Here is a bond which is an absolute investment for thirty years.

Mr. MORRILL said it was not at all likely that bonds bearing four and a half per cent. interest would be worth much more than par in thirty years. The proposition of the Senator from Iowa would be a blight upon the whole credit of the United States.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, said he was not the champion of the bondholders, but it was his opinion that it would be very dangerous to except this loan from the provisions of the sinking fund.

Mr. MCDONALD submitted an amendment to strike out the words, "That the amount of bonds bearing four and a half per cent. interest authorized to be issued be increased to $500,000,000, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, instead of after fifteen years," and insert in lieu thereof as follows: "That the bonds now authorized to be issued, bearing four and one-half per cent. interest, be made payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, instead of fifteen years."

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment, and argued that it would be better to pass the bill as reported by the committee.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, favored the amendment of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. McDonald.] He thought $300,000,000 of the four and one-half per cent. bonds would be sufficient to put on the market now. He regarded with some little disfavor the idea of issuing bonds to run thirty years. It looked too much like perpetuity. He would be glad if the bill be laid over, that Senators might have more time to examine it.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury should be listened to by the Senate. He [Mr. Boutwell] did not anticipate that the secretary of the Treasury would be able to dispose of four per cent. bonds unless they be issued to run a long time. A four per cent. bond to run fifty or sixty years might be sold; but he would much prefer to have a four and one-half per cent. bond issued to run fifty years, than to have a four per cent. bond to run sixty years. There was nothing in the market except British consols lower than four and one-half per cent., and they were not sold outside the realm. The French loan bearing five per cent. interest was actually sold to the bankers at something like eighty-four cents on the dollar. If he supposed the time had arrived when a four per cent. bond could be sold he would be hostile to this bill. If Congress desired to authorize the issue of $500,000,000 in four and one-half per cent. bonds it should be done by one act. One of the principle difficulties with our loans now arose from the fact that they were authorized by too many acts. There were too many separate loans. He had no idea that the whole amount of these bonds would be taken by one set of men, and he had no idea that any Secretary of the Treasury would commit the Government to any such undertaking. These bonds would be taken in small lots, and the credit of the Government would advance as they were sold. If the time should come when four per cent. bonds could be sold at par, then 4½ per cent. bonds could be sold at a premium.

The amendment of Mr. McDonald was rejected; yeas, 14; nays, 43.

The bill was then read a third time and passed; yeas, 51; nays, 5. The nays were Messrs. Cockrell, Eaton, McCreery, McDonald, and Robertson.

The bill as passed is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the acts to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, be so amended that the amount of bonds bearing four and one-half per centum interest authorized to be issued, be increased to $500,000,000, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, instead of after fifteen years.

SECTION 2. That this act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the acts to which this act is an amendment; nor to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States; and all provisions of the acts to which this is amendatory, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby continued in force and effect.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, called up the House bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The first amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations was: "For additional pay of Professors for length of service, $6,600."

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, hoped the amendment would be agreed to. Many eminent military officers had been instructed at West Point, among them the President of the United States, Gens. Sherman, Hancock, McPherson, and others, and of those on the other side during the late war were Lee, Johnston, and Jackson. He thought when this bill was before the House of Representatives, and the pay of the officers cut down by this body, it was saving at the spiggot and wasting at the bung.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said sometimes men in their desire to retrench and economize did so in matters they knew nothing about. He referred to the action of the House in cutting out the provision for the pay of Professors according to length of service, and said it was no part of an appropriation bill to repeal existing statutes. The pay of the Professors was fixed by law, and a clause in an appropriation bill reducing their pay without any repeal of existing law showed an astonishing ignorance of law. The law establishing the West Point Military Academy provided for these Professors and gave them a certain stipulated salary. It could not be reduced in an appropriation bill without the repeal of the existing law.

Mr. WEST said there were twenty professors at West Point who were paid less than $3,000 per annum; eight professors were paid from $3,000 to $3,500 per annum, but twenty were paid from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. This proposed reduction was an attitude assumed by the Democratic Party of arraigning the party which had been in power for the last fifteen years for extravagance. He did not believe in political clap-trap. The Democrats charged extravagance on the Republicans, but they could not give instances. The records of the War Department showed the fact that from 1849 to 1860, when the Democrats had charge of the country, the expense of the Army, per man, was more than it had been under the Republican Administration since 1866.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Saulsbury, Davis, Allison, Stevenson, Morrill of Vermont, and Frelinghuysen.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, gave notice of an amendment which he would submit at the proper time, providing that after June 30, 1876, each of the professors at West Point whose term of service exceeds ten years shall have the rank, pay, and allowance of Colonel; those whose term of service exceeds five years and less than ten, the rank, pay, and allowance of a Lieutenant Colonel, and others the rank, pay, and allowance of Major.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, referred to the act of March 3, 1873, quoted by the Senator from New-York [Mr. KERNAN] and said what was known as the back-pay grab could never have gone through Congress as an independent measure. He reviewed the history of that act, and said when it was first presented in the House of Representatives it was ruled out as not being a proper subject for an appropriation bill, but subsequently the rule was amended, and in that manner it was put on an appropriation bill. The title of the bill was "An act making appropriations, &c., and for other purposes," which properly translated meant the political funeral of some members. He argued that under the rule as it now stood the Committee on Appropriations could absorb the most important and vital legislation of the Government.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, said, when the question of reducing the Army came, he would be ready to vote, but he was unwilling to strike these Professors at West Point now. Their intelligence and instruction furnished the country with nerve and force when it was needed. He did not believe the reduction of the Professors' salaries was the proper way to begin economy.

Pending discussion, at 4:30 P. M., the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, from the Conference Committee on the bill to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, made a report and proceeded to explain it.

Mr. BUCKNER, after discussion, moved the previous question, and the House refused to second it by 80 to 82.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill for one week.

After some further discussion Mr. Holman's motion was adopted, and the question was postponed one week.

THE SCHENCK CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the correspondence furnished to that committee by the State Department in reference to the connection of Gen. Schenck, the American Minister to England, with the Emma Mine and the Machado claim. He stated that the action of the Executive Departments of the Government appears to have been limited to a recommendation in a telegraphic dispatch to Gen. Schenck, dated Nov. 28, 1871, that he should retire from the directory of the Emma Mine Company, which recommendation Gen. Schenck appears to have acted upon after the lapse of a week, although the fact did not appear to have been communicated to the press until the 19th of January following. In regard to the Machado, Gen. Schenck appeared to have taken no action in the matter. The correspondence was ordered to be printed, and was referred back to the Committee on Foreign Affairs for further consideration.

Many private bills were introduced and acted upon, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, passing a number of bills.

The House then, at 5:15, adjourned.

TWO LETTERS FROM DR. BUSHNELL.

In its report of the funeral services over the remains of Rev. Dr. Horace Bushnell in Hartford on Saturday afternoon, the *Courant* prints two letters written by him. One was read by Rev. Dr. Burton, who said that during Dr. Bushnell's almost mortal sickness of a year since he received a heart-warm letter of sympathy from a distinguished clergyman of another communion, to which letter he replied after waiting till the last day of 1873, in hopes of some impulse of strength for writing. The reply was as follows:

HARTFORD, Dec. 31, 1873.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your very dear letter which came to me last Spring as a waft of fresh life, when I was just climbing up out of the river, has not been answered yet. Had it been less valued it would have been answered sooner. But I have waited to be myself again; for just to put words together in the clumsy conjunctions of faculty benumbed, brushing off the dews of old encumbrance in words that I would like to answer fitly, is no comfort to me or courtesy to them. For the first six months I made only the slowest possible improvement, but since that time I seem to have been losing ground rather, till now it begins to be clear that your letter never will be answered unless it should be true in a sense not intended by you, that I am now the "half way over," for it really seems to me that a full half of my faculty—the better and more capable—is somehow escaped, and that only the duller and more wooden part remains. However this may be, my boat swings drowsily and I am no way disturbed or put to the strain by what is before me. Is it that I am believing less than I did, or more? Is it that I have found a way behind the visions, where the word of God is, and, seeing all in Him, hold everything easy and quiet? Well, my dear brother, I will only say God bless you and farewell. We shall touch bottom here shortly, and that, I hope, in righteousness.

With great regard that cannot die, your brother,
HORACE BUSHNELL.

The other letter was written to the late Ralph Burkett, and was read by Rev. Mr. Twichell in the course of his remarks. Following is the letter:

RIPTON, Vt., July 25, 1873.

I understand that you have returned to Hartford as the place to be of your departure. I am sorry to be away, but I do no know that you have special need of me. You know where the gate is, and will not wait for any one to show you in where your own thoughts have been so often pushing in, and are grown so familiar with the place. I am waiting there more than ever now, myself, and you will scarcely have room to turn round before I am with you. Well, what regrets have we that we are crowded on so close upon the verge? It has been a great thing for us to live, and if you feel as I do, you will seem to see that everything has been done to get you ready. The most affecting and the most impressive thing of all, to me, is that so much has been done for me. Is there anything better to think of now than that God is God, and is ours? Whom else have we in heaven or on earth, and whom else do we want? Oh! the unspeakable greatness of a life related to God—a life in God's affinities, and capable of so high a friendship. All the other things of our being—our successes, assurances, participations—are now very insignificant, and to be with Christ and rest in Him where He rests, how full, and free, and tender is this hope. As your time draws near, may God himself draw near, and make your soul so strong that you shall not ask for peace, of indeed for anything, but Himself. If I return before you go, I shall try to be with you.

Yours in the love of God,
HORACE BUSHNELL.

THE COMING OF THE BIRDS.

Major W. H. Spera, of Ephrata, Penn., has prepared the following notices of the time that the various migratory birds arrived in Lancaster County, Penn., last year. It will be interesting to compare it with the dates of their arrival this year: Robin, Feb. 3, large flocks seen Feb. 17; Blue Jay, Feb. 11; Blue Bird, Feb. 17; Meadow Lark, March 10; Red-winged Blackbird, March 17; Crow Blackbird, March 18; Flicker, March 18; Pewee, March 15; Thrush, March 17; Kill-Deer, March 19; Whip-poor-Will, May 2; Chimney Swallow, May 9; Barn Swallow, May 11; House Wren, May 1; Night Hawk, May 4; Pigeon, large flocks May 31 and April 1.

A METIS MEDAL.

The Newport *News* has the following: "Mr. Gavitt, of Westerly, whose Metis gold medal turned up in Boston the other day, where it was sold for old gold, says he sent it to a jeweler in Boston to be made into a watch-case, as he had been told this could be done without melting over the medal or effacing the designs on it. A watch-case came back which he supposed was all right, but the sale of the original medal in Boston shows that the dishonest jeweler imitated the faces of the medal in a cheap watch-case, and sold the original for its metallic value. Mr. Gavitt is trying to get possession of his property."

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED SIX MILLION SUIT.

GOV. TILDEN AS A WITNESS—THE DEPOSITS OF TWEED AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE RING COMPARED.

The feature of the trial of the Tweed $6,000,000 suit yesterday was the appearance of Gov. Tilden on the stand as a witness for the plaintiffs. The announcement that he would testify drew together a very large crowd, which filled the court room. Through the courtesy of Judge Westbrook, however, an annoyance long complained of by the reporters in regard to overcrowding was remedied. It has hitherto been customary for various persons to occupy the seats reserved for the members of the press, and to refuse to surrender them at the request of the latter. By Judge Westbrook's order the attendants were directed to see that the seats in question were not occupied by any excepting the reporters, and that a space behind should be left vacant for their accommodation.

The first witness called was Arthur E. Smith, formerly connected with the Broadway Bank, who testified as to the deposits of Tweed and the others. On cross-examination the witness said he had been discharged from the bank, through spite, and that he was now employed by Mr. Peckham in the case. Mr. Porter, another clerk of the bank, gave similar testimony.

Ingersoll was then recalled and examined relative to the spurious accounts of Ingersoll & Co., in the Broadway and Tenth National Banks. Among the papers submitted to the jury's inspection during this examination were twenty checks drawn to Tweed's order in 1869, 1870, and 1871, amounting in all to $743,500. F. A. Palmer, President of the Broadway National Bank, and A. T. J. Rice, the Paying Teller, were then examined in reference to the accounts and deposit checks of Tweed, Ingersoll, Garvey, Woodward, &c.

Gov. Tilden was then called to the stand. He said that he remembered investigating the fraud against the City and County in 1871; in the Fall of that year he had examined 190 of the "County audit warrants," on 130 of which the present action is brought; witness had examined the bank accounts and deposit tickets of Tweed, Ingersoll, Woodward, Garvey, and the New-York Printing Company at the Broadway Bank from May 6 to Sept. 1, 1870; witness had memoranda prepared from the deposit tickets, &c. Strong objections were here interposed by Mr. Field against allowing the Governor to read from printed memoranda in his hands. The Governor stated, however, that he had prepared the "copy" for printing, and had carefully compared the impressions with the originals. The witness further stated that he deemed it proper for him to give the information in order that his evidence might not be misconstrued. Judge Westbrook finally permitted the witness to refer to his memoranda. Gov. Tilden then, in response to questions, gave in detail the various items on the deposit checks of Tweed and the others for each day on which deposits were made, which have been published heretofore. The examination was very long and tedious, occupying about two hours and a half. At one point David Dudley Field objected to the bringing in of references to the checks of the New-York Printing Company for which no foundation had been laid, as far as the showing of the company's connection with the alleged conspiracy was concerned. He said that the name of Tweed was held up "as a red rag was before a bull," to excite people in matters and in frauds with which he was not shown to have been connected. The further examination of the Governor will be had on Monday.

NEW STIPULATORS IN LIBELS.

INTERESTING DECISION BY JUDGE BENEDICT IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Benedict recently rendered an important decision in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York, in the case of William H. Huffington and others against the steam-ship Virgo, her engines, &c. The matter was brought up on a motion made by the libellants to compel the claimants of the vessel to file new security for the value, the stipulators or sureties who gave the stipulation for value in the District Court upon which the vessel was then discharged having become insolvent. The libel on the vessel was dismissed in the District Court, and an appeal was regularly taken by the libellants, and the case is now pending on the appeal. The claimants do not deny the insolvency of the stipulators, but claim that by the decree of the District Court the libellants were found not entitled to recover anything, and the claimant was thereby absolved from liability until the decree of the court below is reversed. Again, it is urged in defense that neither the admiralty rules of the Supreme nor Circuit Courts provide for the case of the insolvency of a stipulator for value in actions against property. Judge Benedict, however, holds that in regard to the first ground of defense that the appeal taken renders the decree inoperative, and leaves the libellants with the same rights in respect to stipulators as if no decree had been rendered. Again, though there are no rules of the Supreme or Circuit Courts upon the subject, such rules are provided among those adopted by the District Court for the district. Even in case of the absence of a rule, the court would have the power to remedy an omission of the kind complained of by an order in the cause. Still another point was raised by the claimants, who contended that the stipulation for value, given in the District Court upon the discharge of the vessel, became the sole substitute for the vessel, and that therefore no power existed to require any other additional security. The absence of any provisions in the rules for cases against property was referred to as indicating an absence of such power. Judge Benedict, however, while admitting the stipulation to be a substitute, holds that it is not the sole substitute, since, if it were, additional security could never be required when once the vessel is released, and yet the right to require such additional sureties to the stipulation in the district court is declared by the rules of the court. For these reasons he decides that the libellants have the right to ask the claimants to fulfill their obligation by furnishing new stipulators in the place of the insolvent ones, and, in case of their failure so to do, the libellants may ask that their defense be stricken out or the performance of their obligation otherwise enforced.

A DEFENSE OF USURY.

The case of Hiram Ostrander against Isaac J. Oliver, was tried before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury, in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action was on a promissory note for $1,500, made by the defendant to E. H. Brown, and by him indorsed to the plaintiff. The defendant claimed that the note had been given for the accommodation of Brown, and had been discounted by the plaintiff at an usurious rate. The evidence showed that it was one of a series of notes, each in renewal of its predecessor, and that when the defendant gave the notes, he, in each case, took in exchange a note for an equal amount, made by Brown, to his order. These exchanged notes, the defendant claimed, were mere memorandums. The main question left to the jury was whether or not these notes received by the defendant in exchange were mere memorandums or were passed to him without any restriction as to their use. The Judge charged that if they were mere memorandums and the note in suit was bought at a greater discount than seven per cent. the defendant must succeed, otherwise the plaintiff must recover. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

TWO FINANCIAL AGENTS ARRESTED.

An order of arrest issued against Messrs. Morgenthau and Bruno, composing the firm of Morgenthau, Bruno & Company, was served yesterday on the parties who were the defendants in an action brought against them by the Industrial Exhibition Company. Morgenthau and Bruno were the financial agents of the company, and an injunction was had against them to prevent their acting in such capacity. By the terms of the original order of arrest they were required to give bail in the sum of $110,000. An order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated was obtained yesterday and the matter brought before Judge Donohue, who decided to reduce the bail to $100,000, of which $50,000 might be in the bonds of the company which were in the possession of Messrs. Morgenthau and Bruno. After this the members of the firm were arrested at their office in Park row by Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, and brought to the Sheriff's office. Here, after some little delay, bail was furnished in the amount of $100,000, the firm furnishing, as permitted by the order of the court, $53,880 in the bonds of the Industrial Company. Mrs. Rebecca Ehrich and William J. Ehrich became sureties for the remaining $46,120.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Remittitur ordered amended—In re Ingraham. Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs—Tiffany vs. Farr, Brown vs. Volkenning. Ordered that all proceedings in this action, save and except such as are necessary and proper to bring the appeal herein to be regularly heard and determined in this court, or to move in this court to dismiss the same, be stayed until the final hearing and determination of the appellants' appeal, now pending, or of such motion to dismiss—Gildersleeve vs. Dixon. Motion for reargument denied, without costs—Belmont vs. Ponvert. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Smith vs. Ostrand. Judgment affirmed, with costs—Osborne vs. Keech, Miller vs. Ball, Stannard vs. Prince, Patterson vs. Birdsall, Moody vs. Andrews, The Germania Bank of New-York vs. Deftler, Eugh vs. Greenbaum. Order affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation, with costs—Evans vs. The United States Life Insurance Company. Appeal dismissed, with costs—Prouty vs. The Lake Shore and C. Railroad Company, Miller vs. Brown.

The proceedings were as follows: No. 221½. Anson M. Baker, appellant, vs. The Home Life Insurance Company, respondent; argued by A. M. Bingham, of counsel for appellant, and by L. A. Hayward, for respondent. No. 221. Charles H. Bissell, Supervisor, &c., respondent, vs. Fernando P. Draper et al. appellants; argued by S. S. Edick, of counsel for appellants, and by S. A. Bowen, for respondent. No. 116, Charles H. Mead et al., appellants, vs. The Westchester Fire Insurance Company, respondent; argued by C. F. Brown for appellants, and by C. Frost for respondent. No. 201, Samuel Hubbard, appellant, vs. Jesse Gurney, respondent; argued by S. A. Bowen, of counsel for appellant, and by L. L. Bundy for respondent. No. 243, Cornelia Van Allen, respondent, vs. The Farmers' Joint Stock Insurance Company, appellant; submitted. The court then took a recess to March 20.

COURT NOTES.

Charles Schultz, the alleged German forger, who was arrested in November last on board the steam-ship Idaho by Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard, was committed yesterday by United States Commissioner White for extradition to Germany for trial.

John Barrett, one of the principals in the dog-fight at Karl's Park, Morrisania, on Jan. 31, was yesterday brought up for sentence in the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett said he was determined to do all in his power to punish all participants in the brutal pastime for which the prisoner has been indicted, and would therefore sentence Barrett to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $100.

The case in which Justice William H. Kelly, of the Sixth District, seeks to test the right of Controller Green to refuse to pay him his salary because he will not swear to performance of duty, was called on for hearing yesterday in the Fourth District Court before Justice Dinkel, but was adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, on account of the illness of Controller Green, with the understanding that it must then go on for trial.

The case of David Hume against the City was given to the jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Hume, it appears, sues to recover $15,000 for injuries sustained by him, which were caused by the falling upon him of an awning. The point was raised as to whether the City has the right to license awnings. Judge Larremore, after charging the jury yesterday, was requested by the plaintiff's counsel to charge that the City had no such power, and was responsible for injuries caused by them. This, however, he refused to do.

The case of Benjamin F. Haskins against the Mayor, &c., was decided before Judge Donohue and a jury in Part II., of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The action was brought to recover salary due the plaintiff as Assistant Clerk of the Tenth District Court. The defense to the suit was in the shape of an offset for money paid the plaintiff as Stenographer of the court previously, when in reality he was no stenographer and performed no services. In reply, the plaintiff interposed a judgment had by him in a suit to recover salary as stenographer. He was awarded $1,563 87 by the jury.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Livingston vs. Grow; O'Melia vs. O'Melia; Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; Dunnin vs. Ashley; Schwartz vs. Schwartz; Lathrop vs. Bramhall; Kurzman vs. Hawkins.

Granted.—Wood vs. Keal et al.; Friedman vs. Bell; Tilgham vs. Fries; Berkshire Woolen Company vs. Juliard, &c.; Hargreaves vs. Dickerman; Hargreaves vs. Grenell; Williams vs. American Bridge Company; Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal; Hargreaves vs. Fairchild; Aden vs. Acheson.

Dinsmore vs. The Mayor, &c.—I cannot grant this order without explanation.

Gilbert vs. Leitz.—The affidavit of regularity which is handed in was filed Feb. 15, 1876, in an application for the appointment of a Referee to compute, and Mr. Livingstone was appointed such Referee. The application before me yesterday was for the appointment of a Referee to compute, and Mr. Morehouse was appointed. The same affidavit of regularity cannot relate to two cases.

Matter of Bogardus.—Explanation required.

Gordon vs. Paoli Belt Company et al.—Refused because matter is under advisement.

Welsh vs. Flushing and North-side Railroad Company; Mooney vs. Francis.—Why have these applications been delayed?

National Bank vs. Fairhaven.—Having read the opinion of the General Term, I am of the opinion that this case can be tried in an hour, and I therefore direct that it be upon the Special Circuit calendar for March 10, 1876.

Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore vs. Jones.—Motion to overrule answer as frivolous granted, with costs.

Faber vs. Dodge.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

Montant vs. Dibble.—An allowance of $250 granted to the defendant.

Hance vs. Bonton.—Motion to resettle order is denied, without costs. The taxation seems to have been correct.

Fischer vs. McClune.—Motion granted and cause placed on Special Circuit calendar for Friday, March 10, 1876.

Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore vs. Perot.—Motion to overrule the answer as frivolous granted, with costs. (Scheff vs. Carpenter, 51 N. Y., 602.)

Matter of Hatch.—Reference ordered. Memorandum.

Smith vs. Keech.—Counsel are requested to submit points or briefs.

Matter of McCauley.—I desire counsel to furnish me with a certified copy of the order appointing the petitioner guardian of the infants. Any order which may be made should require the petitioner to give security as provided by the rules of the court. The petitioner should apply to be appointed special guardian for the purpose of executing the mortgage.

Wenneis vs. Wenneis.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Matter of Burke vs. Boyd.—I desire the counsel for the petitioners to submit a brief or points stating the grounds on which it is claimed that the assessment should be set aside. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kaliske vs. Horgan.—Decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Funk et al. vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company.—Motion granted.

Farrell vs. Van Tuyle et al.—Exceptions sustained; sureties insufficient.

Haven vs. Dally et al.—Motion granted.

Orders Granted.—Pence et al. vs. Lawrence et al.; Beard vs. Sinnott et al.; Glenny vs. World Mutual Insurance Company; Berger et al. vs. Kester et al.; Farrell vs. Van Tuyle et al.; Funk et al. vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company.

Lemp vs. Huebst.—Receiver's bond approved.

Mount, &c., vs. Barretto.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Martens et al. vs. Martens et al.—Bond of guardian ad litem approved.

Jessup et al. vs. Carnegie et al.—Commission ordered.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Hon. William Pinckney Whyte, Frederick O. Prince, of Boston, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of J. B. Sanborn, Stanford Newel, of St. Paul, Minn., and John H. Baker, of Goshen, Ind., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

No. 164.—*Elon Farnsworth et al., Appellants, vs. The Minnesota and Pacific Railroad et al.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Henry F. Marsterson, of counsel for the appellants.

No. 165.—*The Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company, Plaintiff in error, vs. Ashley W. Ewing, Administrator, &c.*—This cause was argued by Mr. E. C. Carrington, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. B. A. Hill, for the defendant in error.

No. 166.—*Harvey Ferry, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Emily H. Tubman.*—This cause was argued by Harvey Ferry, the plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed arguments by William H. Hull, for the defendant in error.

No. 148.—*Henrietta Hoffman, Appellants, vs. The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. J. A. Garfield, of counsel for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 25—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¼; 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 106¼; Erie Railway shares, 15⅝; do. preferred, 31½.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for money, and 94¼ for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 108¾.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101⅝.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Exchange on London, 25f. 17½c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅛d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 7,900 bales, of which 3,900 were American. Sales of the week, 52,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export, and 4,000 on speculation; stock in port, 838,000 bales, of which 479,000 bales are American; receipts, 60,000 bales, of which 40,000 were American; actual export, 6,000 bales; amount of cotton afloat, 367,000 bales, of which 278,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 18,000 bales; American sales, 33,000 bales. Cotton to arrive—Quiet. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6⅛d.; do. do., June and July delivery, 6¼d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, of which 15,000 quarters are American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive offerings light, buyers offering 1-32d. cheaper; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March delivery, at 6d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6 3-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 54s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Mobiles, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 5-32d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 27s. 3d.@27s. 6 ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western, and 29s. for old do. Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. 1d. ⅌ cental for average California White, and 10s. 3d.@10s. 9d. for Club do.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,200 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive a shade firmer; sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, March and April delivery, at 5 15-16d.; Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅛d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down.

LONDON, Feb. 25—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 48s.@48s. 6d. Sperm Oil, £96 ⅌ ton. Linseed Cake, £10 15s.@£11 ⅌ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Spanish gold, 212@212½; exchange quiet and steady; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 11@10½ discount; short sight do., 9½@9 discount; 60 days' gold, 1½@3 premium; short sight do., 3@3½ premium; on London, 14@14½ premium.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	Rome, W. & O. 1st conv.	93½	2000	Lake Shore	64⅛
600	At. & Pac. Tel.	22	6800	do....s3.	64
100	do.	21⅝	1500	do....c.	64
14	U. S. Express	75	3600	do.	63⅞
100	Erie Railway	17⅞	500	do.	63¾
410	do.	17¾	1000	do.	64
200	do.	17⅝	1700	do.	64⅛
900	Western Union	72	100	do....s3.	64¼
900	do.	72¼	100	do.	64⅜
1900	do.	72⅛	2200	do.	64½
1300	do....s3.	72	200	do.	64⅝
500	do.	72⅛	1700	do.	64¼
20	do.	72⅜	100	do....b3.	64⅝
1100	do.	72¼	200	North-western.s3.	42⅛
400	do.	72¼	200	do....b3.	42⅝
18	do.	72⅛	100	do....b10.	42⅝
500	do.	72⅛	300	do.	42½
400	do....b3.	72⅝	600	do.	42⅝
200	do....s3.	72⅛	100	do.	42¾
100	do....b3.	72⅛	600	do.	42⅞
100	do.	72⅜	100	North-west. Pf.c.	63⅞
200	do.	72½	100	St. Paul	42⅝
200	do.	72⅝	100	do.	42⅞
100	do....b3.	72¾	200	do.	43
2200	do.	72½	100	do.	42¾
900	do.	72⅜	100	St. Paul Pref.	79⅝
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	115½	100	do.	79½
800	Pacific Mail	31	200	do....s3.	79⅝
400	do.	31⅛	100	do.	79¾
200	do.	31¼	300	Tol. & Wab.	6
100	do.	31⅜	100	do.	5⅞
2900	do.	31	200	do.	5½
700	do.	31¼	100	Kansas & Texas	12
300	do.	31⅜	100	do.	12¼
800	Union Pacific	68¾	500	do.	13⅛
100	do.	68⅛	200	Mich. Central.s3.	60
100	do.	68	100	Ohio & Miss.	21⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coup....b. c.123⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....12.122⅛
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....b. c.117⅞	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....b. c.123⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....122	10,000 do....12.123⅝
1,000 do....b. c.121⅞	3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C....121⅝
1,000 do....b. c.121⅞	2,000 U.S. 5s,'81,C.118¾
10,000 do....12.122	10,000 do....small.119½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Mo. 6s, F.'94-5, b. c.	103½	400	P. M. S. S. Co..b. c.	31¼
10,000	B. H. & E. 1st.	21	200	do....s3.	31⅛
1,000	M. & St. P. 7s, G.	98	1000	do....b3.	31⅛
4,000	do....b. c.	97½	300	do.	31
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.	102¼	200	do.	30⅞
1,000	M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	94¼	400	do.	30¾
2,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10. b. c.	96¾	200	do.	30⅝
10,000	N. W. C. C. G. b3.	92¼	1100	do.	30½
5,000	do....b. c.	92½	3000	do.	30⅜
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	83½	200	do.	30½
5,000	do.	83⅞	100	do.	30⅝
15,000	do.	84	100	do.	30⅞
2,000	do....b. c.	84¼	100	American Ex..b3.	64⅛
3,000	North Mo. 1st.	91½	15	do....b. c.	64¼
2,000	do.	92	200	U. S. Express..b. c.	74¼
1,000	Erie 3d	104	200	N. Y. C. & Hud..b. c.	115⅛
4,000	Cen. P. 1st, C. & O. Br....b. c.	94⅝	200	Harlem....b. c.	141⅞
3,000	Cen. P. 1st, San J. Branch	97	100	Erie R'way..b. c. b3.	17⅝
3,000	do....b. c.	97⅛	1000	do.	17½
3,000	U. P. 1st	105⅛	100	Mich. Cen..b. c.	60¼
5,000	U. Pac. S. F.	96½	100	do.	60⅛
5,000	Pac. R. of M. 1st	88½	1300	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	64⅜
10,000	do.	88⅜	400	do....s3.	64¼
2,000	do.	88¾	200	do....c.	64⅜
3,000	R., W. & O. C. 1st	93⅛	700	do.	64⅛
20,000	do....b. c.	93½	1000	do.	64
3,000	T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	82	1000	do.	63⅞
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st	88	1500	do.	63¾
2,000	do....b. c.	87½	2500	do....s3.	63⅝
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	65	1000	do.	63½
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d	64	600	do....s3.	63⅜
6,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	98¾	2600	do.	63½
6,000	W. U. T. R. 1900.	98½	900	do.	63⅜
4,000	W. U. T. C. 1900.	98¾	1000	do....s3.	63¼
7,000	do.	98½	2200	do.	63⅜
2,000	C. & P. 4th	103	100	do.	63¼
10,000	M., K. & T. C. S. F., ex c. b. c. s3	61	100	C. & R. I..b. c.	110½
9	Cen. Nat. Bank	100½	50	Cen. R. of N. J..b. c.	107¼
20	Bk. of Commerce	117¼	100	do.	107¼
80	St. Nicholas Bk.	103	100	Union Pacific.b. c.	68½
25	Del. & H. Canal	121½	200	do.	68⅝
100	At. & P. T..b. c. b3	21¾	200	do.	68¼
300	do.	20	200	do.	68⅛
100	Quick. Min.	19	6	do.	68½
200	do....b. c.	19¾	200	do.	68⅛
200	do.	20¼	600	do....s3.	68
100	Quick. Pref....s3.	24	100	do.	67¾
300	do....b. c.	24	100	do.	67
300	do.	24¼	700	do.	66½
200	do.	24⅛	100	do.	66
100	do....b3.	24⅜	200	do.	66
100	do.	24⅜	100	do.	65¾
600	West. Un. T. b. c. b3.	72¼	100	do.	65⅝
2150	do.	72¼	200	do.	65¾
825	do.	72⅛	200	do.	65⅞
1200	do....s3.	72	100	do.	66½
2100	do.	71⅞	1000	do.	66⅛
2200	do.	71¾	100	do.	66½
1000	do.	71⅝	300	C. & N. W.	42¾
2600	do.	71⅞	300	do....c.	42⅝
200	do....s3.	71⅞	300	do....b3.	42¾
1100	do.	72	400	do.	42½
500	do.	72⅛	100	do.	42⅝
200	do.	72¼	200	do.	42⅝
100	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	79½	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. s3.	64
100	do.	79⅝	200	do.	63½
100	do....b3.	79¾	100	C., M. & St. P..b. c.	42¾
200	do....b3.	79¾	100	do....b3.	42⅝
25	Del., L. & W..b. c.	119¾	800	do.	42⅝
25	do.	119⅝	200	do.	42⅞
200	do.	119⅜	100	do.	42¾
			200	do.	42⅝
			100	do....b30.	42⅞
			5	Alb. & Susq.	101
			300	Miss., K. & T..b. c.	12⅞
			100	do.	12¾
			200	do.	12½
			300	do.	12
			200	Ohio & Miss. b. c. s3	21¾
			300	do....c.	21¾
			100	do.	21⅝
			400	do.	21½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$500	U. S. 5-20 C.'68	123¾	700	Lake Shore	63¾
5,000	Am. D. & I. bds.	104	700	do.	63⅞
10,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	84	1400	do.	64
3,000	Tol. & W. C.'c'le.	45	4500	do.	64⅛
5,000	do....b3.	45	500	do.	64¼
18,000	Bur. C. R. & Min. 1st....b3.	51	1000	do....s3.	64¼
7,000	U. P. Sk'g F'd.	96½	800	do.	64⅜
100	Consol. Coal	47	300	do....s3.	64⅝
100	Erie Railway b3.	17⅝	1100	do.	64¼
100	do....s3.	17½	100	North-western	42⅞
200	West'n Union b3.	72¾	100	do....b3.	43
1900	do.	72⅝	100	do.	42⅞
1000	do.	72½	7	New-Jersey Cen.	107⅞
1600	do.	72⅝	200	North-wes'n Pref.	63¾
500	do.	72¾	100	do....b3.	64
300	do.	72½	100	do....b3.	64
100	Union Pacific	67	300	do....b3.	64⅛
200	Pacific Mail	31	100	St. Paul	42¾
1000	do.	31⅛	200	do.	42⅞
100	do.	31¼	100	do.	42⅝
300	do.	31⅜	300	St. Paul Pref.	79⅝
300	do.	31¼	100	Tol. & Wab. b30.	5⅝
500	Rock Island	110¼	200	Ohio & Miss.	21¾
100	do.	110⅜	1000	do.	21⅞
			100	Han. & St. Jo. b3.	19¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$17,000 US. 5-20 C'67. 121⅞ | $15,000 U.S. 5s, R.'81. 118¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N.Y. 7s, B.L.R.	104⅛	100	Pacific Mail..b. c.	31½
1,000	B.C.R.& M. 1st.	50¾	100	do.	31
1,000	M.& St.P.C.S.F.	89¾	200	do.	31⅛
2,000	M. & S. P. I. & M. Div....b. c.	95	1000	do.	31¼
10,000	N. W. C. C. G.	92½	700	do.	31⅛
5,000	Erie 3d	104½	100	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c....b3.	115½
4,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	84¼	50	do.	115¼
2,000	Hud. R. 2d, S.F.	113	100	do.	115⅛
10,000	O.&M. Con. SF.	98⅞	200	Erie Railway. b. c.	17⅝
3,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, S. Joaq. B'ch.	97⅛	154	Mich. Cent..b. c.	60½
1,000	Cen. Pac. L.G.	99	300	do.	60¾
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L.G.	103	300	L.S.& M.S. b. c. b3.	64⅜
3,000	U. Pac. Sink. F.	96½	2600	do.	64½
4,000	M. So. S.F. b. c.	109½	2400	do.	64⅝
8,000	C.&O. 1st, Con.	36	500	do.	64¾
1,000	Tol. & W. C. C.	45	800	do.	64⅜
50	D.&H.C.Co. b. c.	121	500	do....b3.	64⅛
100	Quick. Pf....b. c.	24¾	300	Chi.&N.W. b. c. s3.	42⅞
100	W. U. Tel....b. c.	72⅝	400	do....b3.	43
100	do....b3.	72¾	200	do.	43
100	do.	72⅝	300	Un. Pacific. b. c. s3.	68¼
400	do.	72¼	300	do.	68
1200	do.	72⅜	18	Cen. R. of N. J.	107½
900	do....b3.	72½	300	do....b. c.	107¾
200	do....c.	72½	200	Chic.& R.I....b. c.	110⅜
3700	do.	72⅝	100	do....c.	110¼
1700	do.	72¼	25	do.	110½
2300	do.	71⅞	300	Ch.,M.&St.P. b. c.	42⅞
8	American Ex.	64¼	100	do.	42⅞
100	Wells, Fargo Ex.	88	2500	do.	43
50	do....b. c.	88	210	C.,M.&S.P.Pf. b. c.	79½
30	U. S. Express. b. c.	74⅛	300	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	22
100	H.&St.Jo....b. c. s3.	20	200	do.	22⅛
100	Mo., K. & T...b. c. c.	12¼	400	do.	22¼
100	do.	12¼	100	do....b30.	22⅜
300	St.L., K.C.& N. b. c.	6½	400	do.	22¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	O.&M. Con. SF.	98⅞	200	Del., Lack. & W.	119½
5,000	Un. P. 1st	105⅜	100	Michigan Cen. b3.	61
300	Consol. Coal...b3.	47	200	do.	60⅞
300	A. & Pac. Tel...b3.	21⅝	300	do.	61
400	Rock Island	110⅜	100	Lake Shore	64½
2200	Western Un. b3.	72¾	200	do.	64⅜
300	do.	72⅝	100	do.	64⅜
500	do....s3.	72½	3400	do.	64½
200	do.	72⅝	100	North-west....s3.	42⅞
400	do.	72⅝	100	do.	43
1600	do....b3.	72¾	100	North-west. Pf.	64¼
300	do.	72¾	200	St. Paul....b3.	43
300	do....s3.	72¾	300	do....s3.	42⅞
600	do.	72⅞	200	do.	43⅛
1600	do....b3.	73	400	Mor. & Ess.	105
800	do.	73	300	Ohio & Miss.	22¼
600	do.	72⅞	200	do....b3.	22⅛
500	Pacific Mail	31⅝	100	St. L. & K. C..b3.	6¼
2400	do.	31⅝	500	do.	6
100	do....s3.	31½	100	do.	6¼
100	do.	31¾	400	St. L. & K. C. Pf.	32¼
400	do.	31¾	200	do.	32⅜
100	do.	31⅝	200	do.	32¼
63	N.Y.C.&Hud...s3.	115⅜	400	do.	32¼
100	do.	115⅝	100	Kan. & Texas	12⅜
100	Erie Railway	17⅝	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	12⅜
500	do....b3.	17¾	100	do.	12⅛
500	do....b60.	17¾	100	do.	12⅛
200	do.	17⅝			

FRIDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was irregular, resulting, however, finally in favor of the bull side, the quotations at the close in the majority of instances showing an improvement, as compared with those of yesterday, ranging from ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent. Early in the day Union Pacific was hammered down from 68¾ to 65¾, but the effect of the breach in that stock on the other speculatives was inconsiderable, a fact which perhaps may be regarded as affording evidence that the strength developed by the market during the past two days is destined to prove lasting. Affairs on the street, however, are in such a mixed state, so far as stocks are concerned, that all conjectures as to the future course of prices are idle. The volume of business was less than on yesterday, the transactions aggregating 169,000 shares, Lake Shore, Western Union, and Pacific Mail being the most active stocks. Lake Shore declined to 63⅜, but later recovered the decline, and advanced to 64⅝, the closing quotation. Western Union opened at 72, rose to 72¾, fell off to 71⅝, afterward advancing to 73, with closing sales at 72⅞. The extreme prices for Pacific Mail were 30⅜ and 31⅝, the latter being the closing quotation. Erie was steady, ranging between 17¼ and 17⅞. North-western rose to 43, St. Paul to 43⅛, Michigan Central to 61, and Ohio and Mississippi to 22¼. In the late dealings the early decline in Union Pacific was recovered. Investment shares were quiet and firm.

The money market was extremely easy, and borrowers on call were readily supplied at 3@4 ⅌ cent., the offerings of capital having been largely in excess of the demand. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4½ to 6 ⅌ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $1,000,000.

The foreign advices reported an increase of £20,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance. Consols declined at London to 94⅛@94 3-16, for money, and to 94 3-16@94¼ for the account, but at the close recovered to 94¼ and 94⅜ respectively. 1865s, (old,) declined to 105¼@105⅜, and 1867s to 108¾@108⅞, while 10-40s and new 5s rose to 106¼. Erie advanced to 15¾ for the common and to 31½@32 for the preferred. At the Stock Exchange fortnightly settlements were made to-day. The Paris Bourse was greatly excited over the recent elections, and the dispatches reported a panicky feeling, with a marked decline in securities, French Rentes declined to 65 francs 5 centimes, but closed firmer at 65 francs 85 centimes. The sterling exchange market was weak on a small business. At an early hour the nominal asking rates of the bankers were reduced to $4 86 for long, and to $4 90 for demand bills, actual business having been chiefly at $4 85½ and $4 89½. The gold speculation was strong and higher, notwithstanding the reduction of exchange, and in consequence the probability that no gold coin will be exported by to-morrow's steamers. The basis for the advance in gold to-day was probably the unfavorable news in regard to the situation on the Paris Bourse, and to this the purchases were generally attributed. The market opened at 113¾, and subsequently dealings advanced to 114⅛, the late afternoon dealings having been at 113⅞@114. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3½ to 2 per cent. for carrying. In consequence of the fire on board the steam-ship Herder, discovered last evening, $250,000 gold coin engaged for shipment was withdrawn. This reduced the amount of specie shipped by the Herder to about $400,000. At San Francisco to-day $40,000 gold coin and $95,000 bullion was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were quiet and without especial change in prices. Railroad bonds were firm on a moderate volume of business. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible was in demand at the first board and advanced from 83½ to 84¼. Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Sinking fund sold at 61, an advance of 2½ ⅌ cent., as compared with the closing quotation of yesterday. State Bonds were practically neglected.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $1,956,888, and the amount marketed $1,377,669. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $18,273,914, and the total amount marketed $17,678,874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1875.

Gold receipts	811,013 29
Gold payments	703,854 31
Gold balance	46,501,797 31
Currency receipts	503,462 70
Currency payments	539,594 93
Currency balance	37,285,981 01
Customs	246,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 25.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	113¾	114
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122¼	122
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 85½
New-York Central	115⅝	115½
Rock Island	110⅜	110⅜
Pacific Mail	31¼	31⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42⅝	43⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	79⅜	79½
Lake Shore	64⅛	64½
Chicago and North-western	42⅝	43
Chicago and North-western Pref.	63⅝	64¼
Western Union	72	72⅞
Union Pacific	68⅞	68½
Toledo and Wabash	6	5½
Del., Lackawanna and Western	119⅜	119½
New-Jersey Central	107½	107¾
Panama	131	131
Erie	17¾	17¾
Ohio and Mississippi	21½	22¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5⅛
Harlem	143	141⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19⅜	20
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	29	29½
Michigan Central	60¼	61
Illinois Central	100¾	101
Missouri Pacific	12¼	12⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	115⅝	115½	750
Harlem	141⅞	141⅞	100
Erie	17⅞	17¼	3,600
Lake Shore	64⅝	63⅜	55,700
Wabash	6	5½	700
North-western	43	42¼	5,300
North-western Pref.	64¼	63½	1,100
Rock Island	110½	110¼	1,525
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43	42¼	6,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	79¾	79½	2,100
Del., Lack. and Western	119½	119⅜	425
New-Jersey Central	107¾	107¼	550
Michigan Central	61	60	1,550
Morris and Essex	105	105	400
Union Pacific	68¾	65¾	5,150
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20	19⅞	200
Ohio and Mississippi	22¼	21½	3,900
Missouri Pacific	12⅜	12¼	300
Western Union	73	71⅝	50,140
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	22	21⅝	1,400
Pacific Mail	31⅝	30⅜	20,100
Quicksilver	20¼	19	500
Quicksilver Pref.	24⅜	24	1,400
Consolidation Coal	47	47	200
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	88	88	150
American Express	64¼	64⅛	100
United States Express	74¼	74⅛	230
Kansas and Texas	12⅞	12	1,900
St. L., K. C. and N.	6½	5¾	1,100
St. L., K. C. and N. Pf.	32⅜	32¼	1,000
Total sales			168,570

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126¾	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123¼	123½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅝	123¾
United States 6s, 1865, registered	117¾	118
United States 6s, 1865, coupons	117¾	118
United States 6s, 1865, new, reg	119⅝	119⅞
United States 6s, 1865, new, coupons	119⅝	119⅞
United States 6s, 1867, registered	122	122⅛
United States 6s, 1867, coupons	121⅞	122
United States 6s, 1868, registered	123½	124
United States 6s, 1868, coupons	123½	123¾
United States 10-40s, registered	118	118¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	121½	121¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅝	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅝	118⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $53,000 for interest, and $593,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$27,168,000
Gold balances	900,826
Currency balances	1,036,781

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$77,543,653
Currency balances	3,871,735
Gold exchanges	6,022,560
Gold balances	604,089

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	31	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '83	120
Alabama 5s, '86	30	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91	120
Alabama 8s, '86	31	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Alabama 8s, '88	30½	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	17
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	45½	N. C., N. C. R. J.&J.	55
Connecticut 6s	106½	N. C. N.C.R..A.&O.	55
Georgia 6s	93	N. C., do..c. off, J.&J.	42
Ga. 7s, new bds	104	N. C., do., c.off, A.&O.	42
Ga. 7s, indorsed	101	N. C., Fund. act, '66.	10
Ga. 7s, gold bds	104	N. C., Fund. act, '68.	9½
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. New bds, J.&J.	9
Kentucky 6s	102½	N. C. New bds, A.&O.	8½
Louisiana 6s	44	N.C. Sp. Tax, class 1.	3
La. 6s, new bds	44	N.C. Sp. Tax, class 2.	2⅞
La. 6s, new Fl. Debt	44	N.C. Sp. Tax, class 3.	2½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	44	South Carolina 6s	35½
La. 6s, Levee bds	44	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	35
La. 8s, Levee bds	40	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	35½
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	44	S. C. 6s, Fund. act, '66.	35½
La. 8s, L. bds., 1910	12	S. C. 6s, L.C.'89, J.&J.	35½
Mo. 6s due in '76	100⅜	S.C. 5s, L.C.'89, A.&O.	35½
Mo. 6s due in '77	101	S. C. 7s of 1888	36½
Mo. 6s due in '78	101	Tennessee 6s, old	44¾
Mo. 6s due in '79	101	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	43¾
Mo. 6s due in '80	101¼	Tenn. 6s, new series.	43¾
Mo. F. bds. due '94-5.	103	Texas 10s of 1876	104
Mo. Asy. or U. due '92.	102	Virginia 6s, old	36½
Han. & St. Jo. due '76.	100½	Va. 6s, new bds, '66.	37½
Han. & St. Jo. due '86.	102	Va. 6s, new bds, '67.	37½
Han. & St. Jo. due '87.	102	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	75½
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan.	104¾	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	69½
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan.	104¾	Va. 6s, Con., 2d series.	46
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.	119	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9
N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.	119	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	73½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & S. 1st Bds.	115	Buffalo & E., new bs.	105¼
Albany & S. 2d Bds.	108	Buff & State Line 7s.	102½
Albany & S. 3d Bds.	100	Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st.	95
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	20¾	Lake Shore Div'd bs.	104
Bos., H. & Erie guar.	21	Lake S. C. Coup. 1st.	104
B., C.R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	50⅝	Lake S. C. Reg. 1st.	105
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	35	Lake S. C. Coup. 2d.	100
Ches. & Ohio ex coup.	32	Lake S. C. Reg. 2d.	99
Chicago & Alton 1st.	115	Mar. & Cin. 1st.	107
Chicago & Alton Inc.	107	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.	103½
St.L., Jack'e. & C. 1st.	102	M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82 S.F.	114
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	113	N. J. South'n 1st 7s.	20
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	108	New-York Cen. 6s, '83.	104¾
C.R.I. & Pac. 1st 7s.	109	New-York Cen. 6s, '87.	104½
C.R.I. & P.S.F.I. 6s '95.	99	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	102
C.R. of N.J. 1st new.	113½	N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub.	102
C.R. of N.J. 1st Con.	111½	New-York Cen. 7s, '76.	101
Cent. R. of N.J. Conv.	109	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	122¼
L.&W.B. Con. guar.	97¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	118
Am. D'k. & Imp. Bds.	103	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F.'85.	112½
M.&S.P. 2d 7 3-10 P.D.	96½	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	118½
M.&S.P. 1st 7s & g. R.D.	97¼	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	118
M.&S.P. 1st I. & M.D.	94¼	Ohio & Miss., Con. S.F.	98½
M.&St.P. 1st I. & D.	89¼	Ohio & Miss., Consol.	98½
M.&St.P. 1st C. & M.	98½	Ohio & Miss., 2d Con.	78½
M.&St.P. Con. S.F'd.	89	Cen. Pac. Gold bs.	108¼
M. & St. Paul, 2d.	97½	C. Pac., San Jo. B'h.	97
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106	C. Pac., Cal. & Or. 1st.	94⅜
C. & N. W. int. bds.	104½	C. Pac. Land Gt. bs.	98¾
C. & N. W. con. bds.	103½	Western Pac. bds.	101½
C. & N. W. ext'n bds.	95	Union Pac. 1st M. bds.	105
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	103¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	102½
C.&N.W. coup. G. bs.	92½	Union Pac. S. F.	96¼
C.&N.W. reg. G. bs.	91½	South P. R. of Mo.	69½
Iowa Midland 1st 8s.	95	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	88⅝
Gal. & Chic. 1st, ext'd.	105	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	71¼
Peninsula 1st, conv.	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	115
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	108
C., C.C. & I. 1st 7s, S.F.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	103
C., C.C. & I. con. bds.	98	Clev. & Pitts. C. S.F.	109½
Morris & Essex 1st.	116	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	54
Mor. & Es. const'n.	101	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.	18
Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871.	109	Rome, W. & O. 1st.	93⅜
Mor. & Es. 1st, con. g'd.	108	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	99
Erie 1st, extended.	108½	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	72
Erie 3d 7s, 1883.	104¼	Alton & T. H. 1st.	107
Erie 5th 7s, 1888.	105	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	90½
Long Dock Bonds.	106	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	87
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, 1877.	93	Tol., P. & W. C. 7s.	39
B., N.Y. & E. L'ge bs.	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	87½
H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	84⅛	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	64
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	64
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	35	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	44½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	103½	Hannibal & N. 1st.	30
M. So. N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ ct.	108¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88.	88
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106	Gt. West. 2d, '93.	63
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	105½	Lafayette, B. & M. 1st.	68
C., P. & A., old bs.	104	Han. & C. Mo. 1st.	82
C., P. & A., new bs.	104½	West. U., 1900 R.	98½
Det. M. & Tol. bds.	100½		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Imp. & Traders'	190⅜
Am. Exchange	114	Manhattan	147
Butch. & Drovers'	135	Mechanics'	138
Central National	100	Mercantile	105½
City	300¼	Merchants'	119
Commerce	117	Metropolitan	125¼
Continental	89½	New-York	129
Corn Exchange	133	Ninth National	80
First National	200	North America	99
Gallatin National	130	Park	127¼
German American	79	Phenix	95
Hanover	70	State of New-York	106

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	....
City 6s, new	108⅜	108½
United Companies of New-Jersey	141	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	57¼	57⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	63⅜
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅛	21⅝
Northern Central Railroad	40½	40⅝
Lehigh Navigation	49⅜	49⅞
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	106	106½

The Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Two and a half ⅌ cent.* on the capital stock, payable March 15.

The interest maturing March 1 on the fifteen year eight per cent. convertible bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad will be paid at the Bank of North America, March 1.

The Universal Life Insurance Company of this City, through our columns, presents its annual statement for the year to Jan. 1, 1876. By this statement it appears this company is possessed of $5,491,635 53 of accumulated assets, an annual increase of $3,391,645 53, and a surplus of $657,453 53, after setting aside an amount equal to all actual liabilities and a re-insurance fund of $4,659,389, or allowing an interest credit of only 4½ ⅌ cent., while its average interest realized is over 6 ⅌ cent. The premiums of the Universal are about 20 ⅌ cent. less than those usually charged, and its present sound financial condition reflects credit upon its executive management. We call attention to the statement in another column.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 25, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	43	Tar, bbls	16
Beans and Peas, bgs	130	Resin, bbls	13
Broom-corn, bales	73	Oil-cake, pks	2,230
Bees-wax, pks	1	Pork, pks	1,001
Cotton, bales	3,053	Beef, pks	480
Copper, bbls	13	Cut-meats, pks	3,766
Dried Fruit, pks	24	Grease, pks	209
Eggs, bbls	1,509	Lard, pks	708
Flour, bbls	10,962	Lard, kegs	50
Wheat, bushels	7,600	Stearine, pks	32
Corn, bushels	49,272	Butter, pks	3,094
Oats, bushels	19,900	Cheese, pks	3,218
Rye, bushels	50	Tallow, pks	58
Malt, bushels	1,998	Lard-oil, bbls	53
Barley, bushels	8,500	Dressed Hogs, No	58
Grass-seed, bags	492	Pea-nuts, bags	283
Beans, bbls	730	R. Oil, bbls	50
Peas, bushels	800	Rice, pks	28
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Starch, bxs	500
Corn-meal, bags	1,222	S. Oil, bbls	50
B. W. Flour, pks	260	Tea, half chests	39
Hemp, bales	100	Tobacco, hhds	549
Hops, bales	258	Tobacco, bxs., &c	860
Hides, No	233	Whisky, bbls	638
Hides, bales	133	Wool, bales	37
Leather, sides	12,306		

COFFEE—Rio held firmly at the advance quoted in our last, but very quiet. Maracaibo more active, with sales reported of 3,000 bags by various arrivals at 17c.@19c., gold. A sale of 270 bags Porto Rico made on private terms. Market otherwise inactive. Holders generally confident in their views.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in for early delivery at essentially unchanged prices....Ordinary quoted at 9 3-16c.; Low Middling at 11 15-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12 15-16c. ⅌ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 426 bales, (of which 47 bales were on last evening,) including 16 bales to shippers, and 410 bales to spinners....The dealings for forward delivery have been on a liberal scale, and prices have advanced 1/32c.@1/16c. ⅌ lb. from the extreme depression of yesterday, under lighter offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 44,400 bales, (of which 10,300 bales were on last evening, and 34,100 bales to-day,) with 2,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12½c.; March, 12 17-32c.; April, 12⅞c.; May, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; June, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; July, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; August, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c., showing an advance of 1/32c.@1/16c. ⅌ lb., closing firm....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,053 bales, and at the shipping ports were 15,229 bales, against 15,765 bales same day last week, and for the whole week, 111,062 bales, against 109,331 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,402,390 bales, against 2,902,546 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 63,021 bales; to the Continent, 26,953 bales; stock in New-York, 167,879 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 861,492 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Low Middling	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling	12¾	12⅞	12 15-16	12 15-16
Good Middling	13¼	13⅜	13½	13½
Strict Good Mid.	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 7-16	Middling	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A slow movement has been reported in this line....State and Western Flour has been offered with more freedom and quoted generally weak in price, on a limited inquiry for most kinds. Minnesota Extras, plain and patent, attracted rather more attention, partly for shipment, at current rates. Sales have been reported since our last, of 11,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$8 25, chiefly at $5@$5 75; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, mainly at $4 45@$4 60; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 15; choice to fancy chiefly within the range of $5@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 20@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5@$8 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 20 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within our previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,350 bbls. shipping stock, mostly State and Western Shipping Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet at about steady rates. Sales, 800 bbls.... Rye Flour dull at unchanged figures; sales of 330 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90 for Superfine.... Corn-meal inactive and weak in price. Sales equal to 550 bbls.

FRUIT—Trade has been somewhat brisker, but at rather easier prices. Sales, 2,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 50@$2 55; 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do., $2 75@$3; 1,500 half-bxs. Valencia, 10½c.@10¾c.; 400 lots Currants at 7c.; 140 cks. Turkey Prunes, 5¾c.; 100 cases Sardines, quarter-bxs., 14½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately dealt in, mainly on export account, at comparatively steady prices for prime to choice, but at rather lower rates for the poorer qualities, which latter were offered with more urgency. Winter Wheat very quiet at about previous figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 104,000 bushels, at $1 30 for choice old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 21 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 10 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 07 for inferior mixed Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 03@$1 15 for ungraded Spring; $1 04½ for very inferior Spring, afloat; $1 47 for choice Amber Pennsylvania; $1 05 for "no grade" Red Winter, in store, with straight No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 25 bid for choice, in store....A more active movement has been reported in Corn, in good part for export, opening at about steady rates, but closing generally stronger. The business has been largely in ungraded new Mixed Western, old Mixed Western, and Yellow Western, (in store,) and choice new Yellow Southern....Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 64c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 62c.@64½c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 62c.@63½c. afloat; 60c.@61c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat, (with Erie certificates quoted at the close at 61c. bid, and 61½c. asked;) 61c.@64½c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 63c. for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 64½c.@66½c. for new Yellow Southern, chiefly at 66½c. for choice dry; 61c.@63½c. for new Yellow Jersey, poor to good, car lots; 68c. for Old Mixed Western (3,000 bushels) and Yellow Western (18,000 bushels) in store for export....For forward delivery a fair demand was noted, with new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February option, quoted at 64c.@64½c.; March at 63¾c.@63⅞c.; April, 64c. bid....Sales were reported of 10,000 bushels, March option, at 63⅝c. ⅌ bushel....Rye, Peas, and Buckwheat as last quoted....Of Barley, sales were reported of 6,400 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 10, and a boat load of Canada West, without reliable particulars. And of Barley Malt, a small lot of six-rowed State at $1 20, time. Market about as last quoted....Oats have been in less urgent request and quoted rather less firm in price, with sales reported of 43,500 bushels at 49c. for prime Mixed State; 48c. for New-York Light Mixed; 45⅞c.@46c. for New-York No. 3, chiefly at 45¾c. afloat; 45¼c. for ordinary Mixed Western, (16,000 bushels,) in store; 46c.@48½c. for Mixed Western, and 47c.@52½c. for poor to choice White Western and State, odd car-lots....Hay and Straw without important alteration....Feed held higher, but rather quiet; quoted as held at 90c.@95c. for 40 lb. stock. ....Clover-seed quite firm and in good request, for export, with sales reported to-day of 2 car loads of choice Canada on private terms, quoted at 13½c., freely bid; 1 car load about fair do., at 12½c.; 1 car load of choice Western at 13¾c.; 450 to 500 bags about prime to choice State at 13½c.@14c., and 100 bags good State at 13½c. ⅌ lb. Yesterday's report—crowded out with several other items this morning—included sales of 150 bags choice Canada at 13½c., and 500 bags choice State, mainly at 14c. Other kinds of Seed dull, within the previous range.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Trade has been quite dull since our last. Gunny Bags quoted at 12¼c.@13¼c. for heavy weights. Native India Bagging quoted at 9c.; Domestic Cloth quoted at 12¾c.@13c. asked for standard, but these figures are much above the views of buyers.

HEMP—A very brisk movement has been reported in Jute Butts, at firm prices. Sales, 3,500 bales, future shipments; 3,000 bales do., to arrive per S. R. Mead; 2,000 bales do., to arrive at Boston per Elcano, part at 2½c., gold, and 2 13-16c., currency. Market otherwise dull, but steady.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at generally unchanged rates. Sales, 800 West India, 123 Payta, 1,260 Dry California, 2,000 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 300 Dry-salted Southern, 200 Wet-salted do., and 100 Texas Kips on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quite active, the better grades attracting most attention, and prices have been quoted very firm on lighter offerings....We quote: New-York State, new crop at 12c.@17c., (with very choice and fancy lots quoted higher;) Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c....The receipts for the week were 1,724 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 63,879 bales, against 38,887 bales same period 1874-5; export clearances for the week, 1,662 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 30,043 bales, against 14,740 bales same period in 1874-5.

MOLASSES—Generally dull to-day; quotations as in our last. Sales confined to small job lots.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet, but steady. Sales 250 bbls. medium Resin at $2 75@$3 50 ⅌ 280 lb.; and 95 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 38½c. for merchantable.

OILS—Whale and Sperm meet with a rather slow sale at somewhat irregular prices. Linseed has been quiet but steady. Lard, Olive, Tallow, Neatsfoot, and Cotton-seed Oils selling only in job lots within the previous range. Menhaden held more firmly but quiet. Cotton-seed quoted steady but inactive. We quote: Crude Whale, 63c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@74c.; Bleached do., 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm, $1 53@$1 56; Unbleached Sperm, $1 82½@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 90; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 10 for good to prime, and 82½c.@97½c. for No. 1, and 70c.@80c. for No. 2; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 64c.@65c.; Linseed-oil, 59c.@60c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 50c.; Bleached do., 53c.@55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 50c.@53c.; Yellow do., 57½c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 60c.@62½c., and White, 62½c.@65c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¾c.@9c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 84c.@90c.; Cod, 55c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 85c.@$1 15; Mustard-seed Oil, 80c.@85c.; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10@$1 15; Cocoa-nut, 11½c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 48c.@51c.; Lubricating Oil, 25c.@35c.

PETROLEUM—Offered with reserve at firmer rates, checking business....Crude quoted for early delivery at 8⅝c.@8⅞c., in bulk, and 11½c. in shipping order on a light trade....Refined in request; quoted for early delivery at the close 14½c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@21c. ....Naphtha, 9¾c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14¼c. ....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 14½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull for early delivery, and Mess quoted decidedly lower....Sales have been reported of only 100 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 50, closing at $22 25@$22 50 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $21 25; Extra Prime, new, $18 25@$18 50 ⅌ bbl. And, for forward delivery, a slow movement reported at reduced figures, closing heavily....Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close at $22 25@$22 50; March, $22 30@$22 45; April, $22 45; May, $22 50@$22 55; June, $22 55@$22 70....Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., April, at $22 45....Dressed Hogs in less request, with City quoted at 10¼c.@10⅞c. for heavy to light, ⅌ lb....Western Hogs at 10½c....Cut-meats have been in less demand, but held at full prices....Sales of 27,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c.@13½c., and 90 tcs. Western choice Pickled Hams, 15 lb. average, at 13½c.; 250 tcs. Smoked Hams, for forward delivery, on private terms, quoted at equal to about 15c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of previous quotations....Bacon dull but steady, with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c.; Western do. at 12½c., and Short Clear at 12¾c....Western Steam Lard quoted a shade lower on a less active call for early delivery.... Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 330 tcs. prime at $13 30@$13 37½, closing at $13 31¼; 90 tcs. choice do. at $13 50, and 50 tcs. off-grade at $13 25....And of Western Kettle, 334 tcs. at $13 62½@$13 65....And for forward delivery, business has been moderately active, but at lower figures. Western Steam, February option, closed at $13 27½@$13 30; March, $13 25@$13 27½; April, $13 40@$13 42½; May, $13 57½@$13 60; June, $13 67½@$13 72½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,500 tcs., March, at $13 27½@$13 32½; 2,000 tcs., April, at $13 42½@$13 50; and 2,000 tcs., May, at $13 62½@$13 65....A light demand has been noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard; quoted generally at 13¼c., and No. 1 at 12⅞c.@13c. Sales 195 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 13⅛c.@13¼c., mainly at 13⅛c.... Refined Lard has been in slack request; quoted for the Continent, at the close, at 13⅝c.; for the West Indies at 13c., and for South America at 13¾c.@14c....Beef quoted steady, but inactive; sales, 70 bbls. and 59 tcs....Beef Hams unchanged; sales, 38 bbls., at $24@$25....Butter and Cheese essentially as last quoted....Fresh Eggs quoted higher, ranging from 19½c.@23c. for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 20c.@21c. ⅌ dozen....Tallow rather quiet but firm, with sales of 75,000 lb. fair to prime, at 9⅛c.@9 5-16c. ....Stearine in fair request, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¾c.@14c.; choice City at 14c. Sales have been reported of 150 tcs. Western at quoted figures; and 50 tcs. off grade, at 13½c....Rice unchanged; domestic product selling moderately, in a jobbing way. Of Rangoon, 500 bags, in bond, sold at $2 50, gold.

SALT—Has been in moderate request at steady rates, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Inactive and nominal at 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

SPICES—Trade has been on a limited scale generally, with Mace at $1 05@$1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs, 93c.@$1; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Clover, 40c.@42c.; East India Pepper, 13⅞c.@14c.; White Pepper, 23c.@23½c.; Pimento, 13⅛c.; Ginger, 8½c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Has been in quite moderate request since our last, with Potato quoted at 4¾c.@4⅞c.; Western Corn quoted at 4c.@5c.

SUMAC—Has been held firmly on a moderate inquiry, with Sicily quoted at from $85@$135 for inferior to strictly choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $75@$80 ⅌ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately inquired for on a steady basis as to prices; fair to good Refining Muscovado quoted at 7½c.@7⅝c. Sales to-day 410 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¼c., and (reported) 1,200 hhds. Martinique within the range of 7c.@7¼c. Yesterday's report—crowded out, with other items, this morning—embraced sales of 794 hhds. 164 bxs., and 552 bags, of which were 487 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅛c.@7½c.; and the balance, mainly Centrifugal, at 8⅝c. ⅌ lb....Refined generally steady and in fair request; Powdered quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; other kinds as before.

TEAS—Quiet at former rates; sales 600 half-chests Oolong, 700 half-chests Green, and 500 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in quite moderate request, for shipment as well as home trade purposes, at somewhat easier quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 5½c.@15c. for old and 5c.@8c. for new crop; 100 cs. Seed Leaf Sundries at 7c.@20c.; 275 cs. New-England 1873 Seed Leaf, private terms; 100 cs. New-England 1874 Seed Leaf, 8c.@9c.; 70 cs. New-York 1873 Seed Leaf, 15c.; 300 cs. Ohio 1873 and 1874 Seed Leaf, 6½c., 8c., and private terms; 300 bales Havana, 88c.@$1 20 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 326 bbls. at $1 10@$1 11, closing at $1 10, showing a decline....Alcohol dull at $1 08 ⅌ proof gallon.

WOOL—The current movements show only a moderate degree of animation in this line. Manufacturers continue to purchase with reserve, and to meet urgent requirements. Prices indicate no important alteration. Holders of really desirable supplies of domestic product seem generally firm and confident. Foreign Wool is rather slow of sale.... Sales have been reported since our last of 15,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 44½c.@47c.; 60,000 lb. Ohio Delaine, 1,200 lb. Burry Fleece, 35,000 lb. Oregon, 33 bales Domestic Pulled, 35 bales No. 1 do., 50 bales East India, and 20 bales Smyrna on private terms; 4,000 lb. Nevada at 24c.; 3,000 lb. Tub-washed at 52c.; 40,000 lb. Medium Unwashed Fleece at 36½c.; 4,000 lb. fine Delaine at 50c.; 26,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 40c.@45c.; 6,500 lb. Texas at 24c.@25c.; 12,000 lb. California Spring at 23½c.@29c.; 163,000 lb. California Fall at 12½c.@22c.; 2,000 lb. California Black at 19½c.; 10 bales and 20,000 lb. Mexican at 20c.@21c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—A less active market has been noted in this line. The main inquiry has been for Grain room on berth and charter, rates on which were quoted firm. Petroleum tonnage in quite moderate request, at about previous figures. Vessels for Sugar, Lumber, and Cotton trade in light demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 24,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. ⅌ 60 lb.; 850 pks. Provisions (part through freight) at 30s. ⅌ ton....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ⅌ bushel, and, by steam, 400 bales Hops at ⅝d. ⅌ lb., 12 tons Maple at 32s. 6d....For Glasgow, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ standard bushel....For Hull, by steam, 400 bbls. Sugar, reported at 30s. ⅌ ton; and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lb....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 463 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d.; a British bark, 623 tons, (to arrive from the South,) with about 4,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, (to arrive from St. Thomas,) with about 2,500 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 9d., and another, with about 2,800 quarters do., from do., reported at the same rate....For the Continent, a British ship, 826 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 1.75 reich-marks, and 300 bags Clover Seed at 1.50 reich-marks....For the Baltic direct, a Norwegian bark, 451 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Cronstadt, a Swedish bark, 360 tons, hence, with Resin, reported at 3s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lb. (with option of Riga.)....For Oporto, a Norwegian brig, 332 tons, hence, with Grain, rumored at 19½c. ⅌ bushel, but without confirmation, and an American brig, hence, with about 11,000 bushels do., rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Montevideo, an American bark, 519 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, a Russian brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $19....For Matanzas, an American schooner, with Empty Casks, from Philadelphia, at $1@$1 10.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—LA FAVORITA, (Italian Opera.) Mlle. Theresa Tetiens. Signor Brignoli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CHILD STEALER. Miss Lucille Western. Mr. J. B. Studley. Matinée at 2—EAST LYNNE.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—QUEEN AND WOMAN—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—UNCLE ANTHONY—Mr. C. Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Ross. Matinée.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION BY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Senate has adopted one of Secretary BRISTOW's recommendations, and passed an amendment to the Funding Act, by which the proposed new four-and-a-half per cent. loan is increased from three hundred to five hundred millions, and the time in which it is to run extended to thirty years. The Secretary of the Treasury believes that these provisions will enable him to place the loan as successfully as the recent issue of New Fives, which are now at a premium. Thus the operation of funding the entire debt—a work of so much importance to the nation—will be proceeded with in a way to justify the calling in of the old bonds, which bear a higher rate of interest. Congress has been rather slow in taking action on this question, but it has now moved in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that the course marked out by Secretary BRISTOW will be strictly followed. The saving to the tax-payers will be very great after a few years. There were only five votes cast in the Senate yesterday against the new bill, four by Democrats, and one by Senator ROBERTSON, of South Carolina.

Senator SHERMAN, in recommending to the Senate the extension of the Funding bill, stated that none of the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds have yet been issued, but as soon as the law is passed the operation can be begun without further delay. He calculated that the saving to the nation would amount to seven millions and a half per annum. Senator SAULSBURY seemed to think that four per cent. bonds could be negotiated, but Mr. SHERMAN explained that it had taken upward of four years to get rid of the five hundred millions of New Fives. The credit of the Government is constantly improving abroad, and with this progress it will be possible to borrow money at a lower rate of interest than ever before. Considering, however, the present rate of interest obtainable on first-class securities, it can scarcely be said that four and a half per cent. is an extravagant sum to pay.

The campaign in Indiana seems already to have been opened by the Democrats. They are at present devoting themselves to the task of "destroying" Mr. ORTH, the Republican candidate for Governor. The charges brought against him may appear to be rather grave, considering that they are brought forward very early in the season; but we have seen worse things alleged against a popular candidate. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which will only condescend to speak of Mr. ORTH as "this man," accuses him of having defrauded a widow; of being a Know-Nothing; of "falsifying his record;" and finally of having voted for the Resumption bill, "which has wrought such ruin in the country." If Indiana elects him, she will "have voted to herself infamy and disgrace." Well, that is very bad. Clearly we were wrong in supposing that the character of Minister ORTH is beyond all reproach. But is the *Sentinel* quite sure that it has told us the worst? Did not Mr. ORTH first "defraud" the aforesaid widow and then murder her? The story would be much more effective presented in that shape, and doubtless quite as true. We make a present of this hint to our Indiana contemporary.

Gov. HAYES, of Ohio, appears to have very little doubt as to the result of the contest in that State next Fall. Our correspondent tells us that he believes the Republicans are tolerably sure of victory, and that while he does not seek the Presidential nomination, he will accept it if offered—the state of mind which doubtless many other gentlemen whose names have been "mentioned" are in. Some of the friends of the Governor are either less sanguine or more indiscreet than he is, and declare that "HAYES is the only man who can carry Ohio in November." And yet there is no organized movement on foot in the State to get him nominated. In fact, according to the correspondent, the Republicans are not doing much work at present. The State Convention is to be held on the 29th of next month, and after that we shall doubtless see the canvass actively commenced. As the last election in Ohio clearly proved, the Republicans cannot afford to let the grass grow under their feet, and, as the National Convention is to meet in their own State, they are bound in honor to take up a strong position in face of the enemy. Gov. HAYES, at least, seems determined to do his best to carry the day, no matter who may be nominated.

We publish to-day the last of the very able and interesting series of letters from Tax Commissioner ANDREWS, on the question of State taxation. This communication contains a number of suggestions which go to the root of the injustice which this City has so long submitted to at the hands of the State Board of Equalization. Mr. ANDREWS proposes to take real estate—unless when owned by corporations—out of the reach of assessment for State taxes, and to substitute as a basis for such taxes the stock of corporations, business licenses, and such descriptions of personal property as local authorities may select for the purpose. Whatever may be thought of the specific proposals of the letter, there can be no doubt about the general principle enunciated by Mr. ANDREWS, viz., that "no other State has such resources for taxation, and no other has suffered its resources to run so utterly to waste for want of judicious legislation."

The bill to give the Canal Board the powers of the late Canal Investigating Commission was reported to the Assembly yesterday in an amended form. It confers on the board full powers of investigation over all present and future contracts, awards, and all other matters connected with the administration of the canals. For the investigation of the various subjects which, as stated by the Governor, the Canal Commission had time only incidentally to touch, a special commission of four is suggested, and a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint them, with the consent of the Senate, accompanies the committee's report. It is urged that the Canal Board will have enough to keep it fully employed in attending to its regular duties and performing the additional labors imposed by the new bill, while, as it is desirable that the matters referred to by the Governor should be thoroughly looked into, the Special Commission should extend its investigations over the period embraced between the years 1868 and 1876, and prior to 1868, if it be found necessary. In this way the work of investigating past frauds and punishing the wrong-doers may be continued without interfering with the legitimate business of the canal administrators.

THE ATTACK ON THE RESUMPTION LAW.

It is evident that all sections of the Inflationist Party—for there is, in effect, such a party, though its members are nominally divided between the Democrats and the Republicans—are bent on the repeal of the Resumption act of 1875, or so much of it as pledges the Government to resumption in 1879. The Democratic inflationists in Congress insist upon this, and it is one point on which their rivals, the so-called hard-money Democrats, do not undertake to seriously dispute with them. The inflationists in Connecticut have succeeded in obtaining this concession from the Democrats there, and Gov. INGERSOLL has given his assent to the platform, though it contradicts point-blank the views he expressed a year ago. It must be the opinion of the Governor and of the Democratic managers that the inflationists are worth conciliating, or they would not have made their candidate ridiculous in this fashion. At the same time they must believe that this concession is of substantial consequence to the inflationists, or a greater one would have been made.

It is, unfortunately, true that the inflationists have also some hold on the Republican Party in one or two Western States, and they availed themselves of this fact to secure from the Indiana Convention a demand for the repeal of the Resumption act. We have already pointed out that the Republicans of Indiana have made a decided advance beyond the position which they occupied in 1874, and we have no doubt that they will fall in with the doctrine of the Republican Party when it has been announced at Cincinnati, though such doctrine should include the enforcement of the act of 1875. We are led to this belief by the very significant fact that Senator MORTON, whom the Indiana Convention presents for the Republican nomination to the Presidency, has already repeatedly announced his own adherence to the policy of the Resumption act. In his speeches in Ohio last Summer he declared, with his eminent colleague, Senator SHERMAN, that that act was, so far as it went, a conclusive statement of the purposes of the Republican Party regarding finance. In that sense he had voted for its adoption, and in that sense he sustained it. Should the Republican Party, therefore, remain attached to the policy of this measure, as it surely will, there is no reason to suppose that Senator MORTON and his friends would dissent from it.

It is very easy to see why the inflationists, to whatever party they may belong, are anxious to repeal the act of 1875. That act is a well-defined, and so long as it is allowed to stand, an insuperable, barrier to all their wild schemes. Under it there can be no large and arbitrary expansion of credits by means of an increase of the volume of the currency. Congress is held by it to a distinct objective point—resumption in 1879, and if it fails to take decided steps in that direction, it is at least prevented from going in the opposite one. The law provides, also, for a steady change, if there is any inflation under it at all, in the relation of the greenbacks to the national banks. The only way in which the volume of the currency can be increased is by the issue of a larger amount of bank-notes, and as this is done, the greenbacks are to be diminished eighty per cent. This is a net increase in the circulation of twenty per cent., provided no withdrawals take place. But a change more important than this increase may have been made at the same time. The bank-notes are redeemable in greenbacks; the redemption agency provides a tolerably effective means of accomplishing redemption when it is desired, and everything that tends to make greenbacks scarce and bank-notes plenty tends to create an active desire for such redemption. So it happens that the small possibility of inflation under the law is counterbalanced by an arrangement tending directly as a check upon such inflation.

This was understood by the soft-money men in Congress and out of it, at the time of the passage of the act. Another thing was also understood by them, and that was that any law which looked to the gradual substitution of national bank-notes for Government notes was, under the present system, wholly opposed to the objects they had in view. Some of the advocates of resumption have expressed the fear that the free banking provided for in the bill would result in disaster. We have never felt that apprehension, and we feel it less now than ever. The experience of the last year has shown that, so long as the securities required of the banks are at a high price, the banks will be cautious about extending their issues. These securities, under the present system, being the bonds of the Government, will remain at a high market value so long as the general credit of the Government is good, and will tend to advance rather than recede. That free banking cannot be abused, we do not hold; but we are confident that no attempt to regulate bank issues has combined so many elements of safety as are now provided. It is quite certain that the inflationists see insuperable obstacles to the attainment of their ends in the law now on the statute book.

The general attack on this law comes from those who have no desire for specie payments. It comes, in the main, from the enemies of the Republican Party. If it should succeed, the Republican Party would be incalculably injured. It would then be without any distinct policy on the most important question of the day, and one which must remain important until it is settled by *some* party substantially in the way now proposed by the Republicans.

REAL AND FICTITIOUS CAPITAL.

The inflationists are fond of asserting that their demands for further issues of currency are made in the interest of the poor man and the laborer, in order to free them from the clutches of the capitalist, who robs them of a large share of the just fruits of their labor, and holds them in a condition of vassalage. Plentiful issues of currency, they declare, will make money cheap, and set the laboring classes free from their bondage to capital. These assertions are wholly incorrect. There is no such antagonism between labor and capital as they assume. The capitalist and laborer are mutually dependent upon each other. Capital, in its economic sense, is simply that portion of wealth which is employed in reproduction. Every man who works for another is directly dependent on capital. The miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the factory operatives of Massachusetts, hired workmen in every branch of industry, look to the capitalist for their employment and wages. Any action which tends to impair capital or render it timid operates to the direct injury of the laborer. The capitalist can usually withdraw his means from reproductive enterprises and invest them in securities or otherwise, but the laborer has no resource but his hands. Deprived of an opportunity to work, he starves. His dependence on capital arises from the very nature of things, and cannot be overcome by any device of legislation. The accumulation of capital is essential to the existence of civilized society, and is one of the chief economic distinctions between the savage and civilized state. Without it man would grovel in the most abject barbarism. Even the savage cannot exist without some accumulation of capital. As soon as he has made a bow, or a spear, or a rude implement for tilling the ground, he becomes a capitalist. He has expended labor, not in the immediate gratification of his physical wants, but in making a tool for future use. As society progresses and man saves more from the fruits of his present labor to be expended in future reproduction, capital accumulates.

The accumulation of capital in large quantities is necessary before there can be a full development of the industrial resources of a country. Until this takes place men can only labor by themselves without unity, and consequently to little advantage. Most of their labor must necessarily be expended in direct satisfaction of their present needs. It is only when enough has been accumulated in the hands of one man or set of men to furnish the material and the tools for a number of laborers and to support them until the product of their labor is marketed and paid for, that large enterprises can be carried on. The factories of the East, alike with the iron mills of Pennsylvania and the West, could not have been established unless there had been large aggregations of capital in the hands of a few. Destroy this capital, and the tens of thousands of operatives dependent upon it would be plunged into hopeless destitution. Even destroy its confidence for the time by inculcating false economic doctrines upon the minds of the laboring classes, and they will suffer the penalty in lack of employment and consequent distress. Every true and wise friend of the laborer will try to avert such calamities by strengthening rather than impairing the mutual confidence which should subsist between capital and labor.

But even if the antagonism between capital and labor were as great as the inflationists assert, further issues of currency would not benefit the laborer nor lessen his dependence upon capital. It is assumed that this is to be accomplished by making money plentiful and so lowering the rate of interest. But if an addition to the paper money lessens the rate of interest it can do so only by increasing the amount which capitalists have to lend. It is not claimed by even the most "advanced" thinkers that the Government should furnish money directly to the impecunious. No matter how many thousand millions of currency are afloat, money can get into the pocket of the man who owns nothing only in return for services or by borrowing. We have already shown that the wages of the laborer are diminished in purchasing power by paper money. The poor man, then, can be benefited by an increase of currency only by the capital of others so increasing as to lower the rate of interest. But how is their capital to be increased. Capital itself consists of material things—tools, raw materials, machinery. Paper money is only its sign or representative. The more there is of it in proportion to capital the more of it is required to represent a given quantity of capital. There is no more wealth, no more articles of value in a country after an issue of paper money than before. How then can the amount of loanable capital be increased. It can be nominally increased by representing the same amount of capital by a larger amount of paper money. But as the larger amount of money would represent only the same amount of capital that the smaller amount before represented, and as the interest would be paid in the same depreciated currency, the capitalist could not afford to lend at a lower rate than before. It is plain that neither the borrower nor the lender would be benefited by such a change as this. It would seem as if a few moments' vigorous thought in endeavoring to form clear mental conceptions of the processes which take place when the currency is being inflated, would have kept many of our amateur financiers out of the bog of fallacies in which they are floundering in pursuit of the *ignis fatuus* that something can be made out of nothing.

ENGLISH LAND-OWNERS.

It is difficult to fully appreciate on this side of the Atlantic the social and political influence attaching to the ownership of land in England. Judged by the standard of the times, Mr. BRIGHT is not a very advanced Radical, but even his school of moderate reform is alarmed at the power exercised by acres as compared with votes in the United Kingdom. With the possible exception of ten English counties, the agricultural representation of the country in Parliament is absolutely in the hands of the large owners of the soil. And it is the county members who constitute the backbone of the Conservative Party. The Liberals have a majority of fifty in the boroughs, while the counties gave the Conservatives a majority of one hundred. In judging of the future of English politics, it is a somewhat important question, therefore, to determine who control the counties.

The first approach to a solution of this question was furnished in an official return of the land-owners of Scotland and Ireland. Looked at in the aggregate, these were found to be much more numerous than had been generally supposed. But a closer inspection showed that the men who owned large parcels of land—the territorial magnates who practically controlled the elections in their neighborhood—were very few. For example, one-half of the superficial area of Scotland was in the hands of forty-nine persons, while 583 proprietors owned three-fourths of the land in the country. From such data, Mr. BRIGHT asserted, in his recent speech at Birmingham, that the land-owning class of the United Kingdom fell considerably short of fourteen thousand persons. The "Doomsday Book" of England and Wales completes the series of returns begun in the Scotch and Irish reports, and places the question beyond the pale of speculation. The results therein set forth must be analyzed with the same caution as was required in dealing with its predecessors. The aggregate number of owners of real estate, from a building lot upward, is equal to about one in four of the population, but the real landholders are a far less numerous body. The estimate of the *Spectator*, deduced from the tables, is that the number of persons owning more than a hundred acres each, in England and Wales, is 42,469.

These figures seem to convict Mr. BRIGHT of palpably understating the number of English land-owners. But when the question is looked at more closely, it will probably be found that he was not very far wrong. The county magnates who really control the opinion of their districts represent but a small proportion of the actual number of land-owners, and all that Mr. BRIGHT attempted was an approximate estimate of the number of people who owned estates large enough to be let out in small holdings to tenant farmers. How limited a class this is may be inferred from the case of the County of Northumberland, which contains some 1,220,000 acres. Nearly half this area, or 576,000 acres, is in the hands of twenty-six proprietors, and these are of as much account in the representative system of Great Britain as the forty or fifty thousand adult males who live outside of the municipal limits of the boroughs of that county. That is the kind of anomaly which, naturally enough, excites the wrath of the English Radical, and which must be rectified before the danger of a social warfare entering into the strife of British politics can be said to be at an end.

CHINESE HUMOR.

It is said that a Chinese gentleman thinks it beneath his dignity to manufacture his own witticisms. He appreciates wit and he is fond of tea, but he would as soon grow his own tea as make his own jokes. When he goes into society, he carries in his pocket a package of prepared witticisms and repartees, which he has purchased at the nearest joke-shop. When conversation flags, and he perceives an opportunity for saying something brilliant, he draws a humorous remark from the top of his package, and gravely hands it to his neighbor. The latter as gravely reads it, and, selecting from his bundle of repartees the one which is appropriate, returns it, with a bow, to the original joker. The two then solemnly smile in a courteous and undemonstrative way, and resume their conversation, feeling that they have acquitted themselves with conspicuous brilliancy.

Very possibly, this is a libel upon the sedate Chinaman. The story may have been told by some hilarious traveler as a burlesque, and repeated as a truthful illustration of Chinese customs, by some dull person who did not comprehend its true character. However this may be, it is a pity that some such method of formally exchanging standard jokes could not be adopted in this country as a substitute for certain forms of conventional humor which just now have an inexplicable popularity.

A large proportion of persons seem to have agreed to regard certain subjects as essentially and always humorous. Not to dwell upon the tiresome topic of the mother-in-law, which is daily handled with more or less idiocy by practitioners of conventional humor, there are the comic Police reports which are so frequently found in Western newspapers. They all bear a dreary resemblance to one another. The writer invents an impossible Judge, who makes dismal jokes upon any prisoner alleged to have been brought before him. When one reads the first paragraph of a comic Police report, and finds the imaginary Judge opening court with language that the author of *St. Elmo* might envy, every incident that is to follow can be readily predicted. The imaginary prisoners are the same stock company that every comic Police reporter has handled for the last ten years. There is the drunken actor, who answers every question with Shakespearean quotations; the drunken Irishwoman, who remarks "be jabers" and offers to kiss the Judge, and the melancholy poet, who quotes dismal verses. The reader knows that such a court and such prisoners never existed, and he knows also that he has read precisely the same sort of rubbish fifty times before. Nevertheless, he remembers that the public has agreed to consider the comic Police report as undoubted humor, and he therefore laughs a purely conventional laugh. There is not one man in a thousand who really believes that there is one gleam of humor in all this wretched rubbish. It is made by rule, and is precisely as humorous as a pound of sixpenny nails or a gallon of molasses—but not more so.

Just at present, the conventional wit evoked by the fact that this is leap year pervades the country papers. Years ago some anonymous miscreant invented the fable that in leap year unmarried ladies ask unmarried men to marry them. This invention he called a joke, and his shameless mendacity has ever since been sedulously echoed by rural editors. Paragraphs asserting that young men are now in danger of receiving proposals of marriage from every unmarried lady in the country; that badges bearing the inscription "engaged" or "sworn to celibacy" are openly worn by single men, as a means of protection; and that countless young ladies have proposed to, and been accepted by, rich widowers and handsome young men, crowd the columns of otherwise respectable and intelligently-conducted newspapers. As every one knows, there is not the slightest foundation for any one of these paragraphs. There is not an unmarried woman living who fancies that leap year confers on her the privilege of unsexing herself, or who, in any circumstances, would avail herself of such an alleged privilege. And yet newspapers continue to print the conventional leap-year anecdotes, and expect the public to accept them as witticisms. People do not laugh over them, as they do over the comic Police reports. They simply read them in silence, regarding them as a proper and necessary feature of every leap year, and abstain from either killing the editor or openly denouncing his jokes out of a vague feeling that he is only doing his duty to society, and is as irresponsible in the matter as is the calendar itself.

These and other varieties of conventional humor are so inferior in every way to the alleged conventional wit of the Chinese, that it is a pity that the custom of exchanging printed jokes could not be introduced here, and the newspapers released from their fancied obligations to publish comic Police reports and leap year inanities. Unfortunately, there is no room to hope for such a reform. The number of conventionally comic subjects will, in all probability, annually increase, and we may yet find the entire press agreeing to consider the boot-jack or the coal-scuttle an intensely humorous article, and to call upon the public to laugh whenever an allusion is made to a pick-axe, and to roar at the mention of a flour-barrel.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The death of M. DEAK seems to have occurred at an unfavorable moment, so far as the peculiar relations of his country with Austria are concerned. The great compact of Union, or *Ausgleich*, between Hungary and Austria, which he above all others assisted to form, comes to an end in many important particulars during the next year. A new commercial and financial union must be framed, and the whole civil and military relations of the two countries be readjusted. These are matters of no small difficulty, and require the action of just such cool and comprehensive brains as the great Magyar statesman possessed. In the important councils of political leaders as to the future of Hungary during 1877, DEAK's influence will be greatly missed. His was a masculine, Anglo-Saxon-like mind, utterly unlike his countrymen's in being never misled by sentiment or imagination, and always guided by the strict logic of facts. There were no Utopian ideas in his mind of what a grand State in modern Europe the ancient Kingdom of the Magyars might become, but a simple consideration of what was possible and practicable in European politics. In one sense, DEAK may be said to have finished his work. He had constructed a union which had secured essential self-government to Hungary, which left her more independent of Austria than Ireland is of Great Britain, which established an independent Hungarian Ministry, Parliament, budget, and Militia. This union brought with it wonderful fruits of peace and prosperity. Agriculture revived, manufactures almost sprang into existence, foreign capital was attracted, and many railroads were built through the influence of this great political measure. M. DEAK, too, had formed a great party, which had led the country safely through all its trials.

But though all this important work had been done, and the two countries seemed thoroughly united, there were many elements of danger fermenting, even around the death-bed of the great statesman. The Conservative-Liberal Party which he founded has come to an end, and now unites very opposite forces from different parties. The most divergent financial views are held within the ranks which follow M. TISZA, the present Radical leader. The extreme Magyars occupy a position corresponding to that of the Ultra-Protectionists in this country. They desire a rigid cordon of high duties between Hungary and Austria, that native manufactures may be built up. They equally urge duties on all foreign manufactures. Another wing would have Hungary free to the trade of all other countries, but protective toward Austria. Still, another, and the larger, party believe that the interests of the two countries are identical; that the agricultural products of Hungary should be exchanged freely for the manufactures of Austria, but that Hungary should have more benefit from the duties levied on such articles as pass through Vienna to Pesth. Then there are very opposite views as to the financial relations which are best for each Kingdom—how far Hungary should be made dependent on the financial system of Vienna.

The Magyars have also claimed recently a peculiar independence in regard to the furnishing of means and men for any struggle in which the Empire might be involved. At the present time, secret negotiations are going on between M. TISZA and the Vienna Cabinet as to these and other matters at issue between the two countries, and there is much public excitement and suspense in regard to the issue. The uncertainty is injuring the public credit of Austria, and no doubt retarding the financial recovery of the whole Empire.

On one thing only do both sides agree. They will have as little as possible to do with the "Eastern question." Neither Germans nor Magyars want more Sclavs now in the imperial councils. Neither party desire anything which would add to the debt or increase the political complications of the Empire. Count ANDRASSY, TISZA, and the Emperor are in accord that Austria, if possible, should not be drawn into the struggle on the lower Danube.

The discussions will go on with much bitterness and feeling between the two Cabinets and peoples for a year to come, until at length, no doubt, the Magyar political sense and the German reason will see that neither portion of the Empire can succeed without the other, and they will unite again on some mutual compromise.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. TITIENS' REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Titiens appeared in "Don Giovanni" at the Academy of Music, last evening. The interest of the performance was enhanced by the début on the lyric stage, in the same opera, of Mme. Teresa Carreño-Sauret, for many years widely known as a pianist of decided talent. Mme. Carreño-Sauret sang *Zerlina*, and produced a very favorable impression as to her promise in her new career. She has a mezzo-soprano voice, of which the volume and the compass are only partially developed as yet, but of which good results can, with considerable certainty, be expected; she is a thorough musician, and her pretty face and evident future pliability to the arts of a comédienne, are additional points in her favor. Although she suffered visibly from nervousness, last night, her singing and acting were far from ineffective. In the duettino, "La ci darem," the débutante's stage fright was apparent, but "Batti, batti," was given with great delicacy and with an *espièglerie* which the audience highly enjoyed, and, after "Vedrai, carino," Mme. Carreño-Sauret had to reappear. If we allow a consideration of Mme. Titiens' *Donna Anna* to follow a record of the most novel incident of the representation, it is with no intent to disparage the effort. The personation, though its scope is comparatively limited, is as noble, dramatically and lyrically, as Mme. Titiens' *Norma*, and we do not think warmer praise could be bestowed upon it than this admission is designed to award. During the past ten years, at least, there has been nothing heard at the Academy to equal "Or sai chi l'onore," as the prima donna executed that air yesterday evening, and could Mme. Titiens transmit to her successors the secret by which grandeur and expressiveness of delivery are blended with an unswerving respect for every detail—however exacting, however ornate, however inappropriate—of the composer's music, there would be slight occasion to view with apprehension renderings of "Don Giovanni" in a score of years hence. An enthusiastic recall marked the close of this aria, the interpretation of which, however, was only on a plane with a performance of unapproachable dignity and eloquence. Later on, the lovely trio, just preceding the change of scene before the termination of the first act, was redemanded, and so was Signor Brignoli's "Il mio tesoro," which, although its reading was not free from exaggeration of style, was nevertheless a nice specimen of cantabile. Miss Beaumont was the *Donna Elvira*, and a quite dramatic representative of that character; the cast included, besides, Signori Orlandini (*Don Giovanni*), Vierling (*Leporello*), and Reyna (*Il Commendatore*).

"PIQUE" AT THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly's drama of "Pique" is nearing its one hundredth representation at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the steadiness of its power to attract and its rare impressiveness are so apparent that its maintenance on the bills until the season terminates can be regarded as a certainty. The question as to the greater or less originality of the play is therefore one about which the public has not troubled itself to any appreciable extent, and, if it has done so, the decision must be more favorable than otherwise to Mr. Daly. Although "Pique," under the circumstances, requires no advocacy as an interesting and entertaining dramatic composition, it may be well to profit by the preferment of the charges against Mr. Daly—the gravamen of which is that he has borrowed much of his plot from a well-known novel—by taking into brief consideration the right of a dramatist to the property of a work of this sort. It can hardly be doubted that the purpose and effect of plays and novels differ so greatly that the same subject may be used in the production of both classes of compositions without prejudice to the authors of either. If a novel could be placed upon the stage without the preparation to be sought from skill of an order wholly unlike that essential to its authorship, there might be some foundation for a complaint of this nature. But the two works belong to totally distinct branches of literature. The novel is descriptive, and the drama pictorial. If a painter reproduce a poem on canvas with unsurpassed minuteness of detail, no person would think of reproaching the artist with a want of originality. A drama is the representation of a story in one sense as the picture is in another. In a novel, the motives and manners of the personages may be described in many pages of labored writing, while in a play, these must show themselves in the course of natural events and dialogue, and stand forth clearly, without explanation or description. Because of the difficulty of doing this, good dramatic writers are scarce, and novelists capable of writing for the stage scarcer still, and it often occurs that playwrights of recognized talent, without the gifts of romance writers, disdain the invention of plot and content themselves with exercising their power upon materials so old as to be well-nigh commonplace. It is, of course, no news that Shakespeare never conceived a plot, and that he drew largely for his incidents and even his dialogue upon old chronicles, ballads, and plays. Nor would the compiler of a treatise on plagiarisms have any difficulty in including among culprits in a similar sense a score of men of genius almost as widely known, and of English, French, and Spanish extraction. It is therefore cause for astonishment that so fierce an onslaught should nowadays be made upon a dramatist's claim to honor, from any standpoint whence the plot and incidents of his achievement can be fairly taken into consideration. The playwright's treatment of the story is the test of his skill, and the interest his effort excites the measure of his right to praise. Mr. Daly, however, can almost afford, in the present instance, to dispense with the benefit of precedent. He is taxed with taking "Pique" from Miss Florence Marryat's *Her Lord and Master*. If the spectator who is pleased and touched by the play seek to revive its impression by reading the novel, he will be surprised to discover that the strong point of "Pique," the pathetic story of the lost child, is Mr. Daly's creation, and not to be found in Miss Marryat's book. There is no lost child in *Her Lord and Master*; there are no tramps, no kidnapping, no search, no *Sammy Dymple*, no *Raitch*, no frock, no meeting of the father with the ruffians, no scene in the attic, no hiding of the boys up the ladder, no rescue, no restoration of the long-sought little one—no suggestion of any of these incidents will be derived from a perusal of what is averred to be the source of "Pique," and hence all that renders "Pique" popular is original with Mr. Daly. As to the material which the dramatist has borrowed from the novelist, one incident in the first act and three in the second make up its sum. These, however, have been so separated from their surroundings in the novel and so grouped as to produce new effects, and this with an ingenuity and *savoir faire* which can be best estimated when the reader of *Her Lord and Master* learns that the events, plots, and counterplots, the narrative of which extends over one hundred and fifty pages, occupy about twenty minutes in the play, and without violating the laws of probability or the unities. Mr. Daly needs, then, little excuse for appropriating to himself what he has appropriated of Miss Maryat's work. He can point to illustrious predecessors in justification of a much more liberal use of book-material than he has made in this case, at any rate, and he can still regard himself as a dramatist of exceptional cleverness and tact. As for "Pique" itself, to revert to the question which has called forth the foregoing remarks, it is positive that the portion for which its author is indebted to *Her Lord and Master* bears an exceedingly small proportion to the whole piece, of which the striking and amusing elements are Mr. Daly's own.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mme. Titiens sings to-day at the Academy in "La Favorita."

Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert, this season, occurs to-night.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer an afternoon entertainment to-day.

"She Stoops to Conquer" may be witnessed at Wallack's, this afternoon.

"Brass" will be acted at this afternoon's performance at the Park Theatre.

Miss Lucille Western will appear at the Grand Opera-house, in to-day's matinée.

There will be an afternoon and an evening entertainment at Wood's Museum, to-day.

Matinées are announced for to-day at the Eagle Theatre, the Olympic, and the Parisian Varieties.

"Pique" will be represented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, this afternoon as well as this evening.

The last afternoon performance of "Queen and Woman" is to take place at the Brooklyn Theatre, to-day.

The sixteenth matinée rendering of "Rose Michel" is announced for this afternoon, at the Union Square Theatre.

"Julius Cæsar" will have its usual afternoon representation to-day, at Booth's. Mr. Sothern will not appear at this house, and Shakespeare's play will therefore keep the boards until Spring or longer.

A dramatic representation in aid of the New-York Foundling Asylum will be given at the Lyceum Theatre, to-night, when "The Shamrock," a new play by J. G. Johnston, a journalist of this City, will be acted for the first time. The drama, in which some historical incidents of the last insurrection in Ireland are introduced, will be played by the members of the "Comus Amateur Dramatic Association," and an interesting feature of the occasion will be the first appearance on the stage of Major Haggerty, hitherto well known as a politician and campaign orator.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. John Dillon has reappeared in Milwaukee.

Miss Lotta was at the Walnut Street Theatre, this week.

Mr. George Rignold acted this week at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence were at the St. Louis Olympic, this week.

Herr Von Bülow was this week at Grunewald Hall, in New-Orleans.

Mr. Edwin Adams and Mrs. Chanfrau are performing in New-Orleans.

Mr. E. A. Sothern acted this week in Boston, and goes next week to Providence.

The performances of the French dramatic troupe still attract in New-Orleans.

Herr Wachtel has reached San Francisco, and is about to sing there with Mme. Fabbri.

Mr. H. J. Byron's latest play, called "Toffies," has just been brought out at the Boston Museum.

Mr. Gilmore's Band of sixty-one performers, with Miss Emma C. Thursby and Mr. A. Sohst as the soloists, will proceed to California, giving concerts on the way, early in April.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A new opera, called "Angela, or the Vision," by Theodore Stauffer, has just been brought out with success at Zurich.

Mlle. de Belocca has just been singing "Mignon," in French, at the Lille Theatre, when she received quite an ovation.

"Ruy Blas," the popular opera of Marchetti, has met with a complete success at the Apollo Theatre at Rome. Signor Campanini sang the tenor rôle.

M. Poupart Davyl, the successful author of the "Maîtresse Légitime," has had a four-act comedy entitled "Cent Mille Francs," received at the Gymnase Theatre.

In a box of books left by Alexander Dumas at Naples has been found the manuscript of an unpublished drama by the celebrated author, entitled "Le Léguasne."

M. Léon Escudier has issued a notice to the effect that he will open the Salle Ventadour for Italian opera on the 20th of April and continue the representations to the 20th of June. The first piece presented will be Verdi's "Aïda," interpreted by Mmes. Stolz and Valdmann, and MM. Masini, Medini, and Pandolfini. The composer has promised to superintend the production of the work.

At the Paris Opera "La Juive" had been given for the début of Mlle. Baux in the part of *Rachel*, and of Mlle. Vergin as *Eudoxia*. The former was discovered at Marseilles by M. Halanzier, while the latter gained a first prize in the last competition at the Conservatoire of Paris. Mlle. Baux, in personating *Rachel*, undertook, says *Galignani*, a heavy task, which, however, she accomplished brilliantly. About twenty years of age, not tall, fair, plump, with a pretty head—such is this pleasing young woman, who is gifted with a powerful and homogeneous soprano voice. She sang the terrible part in a remarkable manner, but wants stage experience. Her success as a singer was never for a moment doubtful. As to Mlle. Vergin, her place is not at the Grand Opera, but at the Opera Comique, as her voice is not powerful enough for the larger house.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

It has been suggested that Mr. Richard Grant White should be appointed librarian to the Astor Library. It is almost needless to say to anybody in New-York that it would be impossible to find a man more competent to fill the position than Mr. White. His reputation as a scholar extends, not only over the whole of this country, but throughout Europe, and it would be of the greatest possible benefit to students to have Mr. White's almost unequaled knowledge of letters placed at their service in the Astor Library. The salary of the post is now much too small, but if it were raised to $5,000 a year—certainly not too much for so anxious and onerous an office—it might be worth the while of a thoroughly proficient man to accept it. It is to be hoped that Mr. White may be induced to place himself at the head of our greatest library, for in that case its usefulness would be doubled, and the intentions of the founder of the collection would be in a fair way to be carried out.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

HARDEE'S ESCAPE FROM SAVANNAH.

THE STRATEGY OF THE MARCH TO THE SEA AND THE CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH—THE INCONSISTENCIES OF GEN. SHERMAN'S CRITICS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Over eleven years have passed since Sherman with his victorious army entered the City of Savannah. In spite of evil prophecies of disaster and ruin, a desperate and determined foe, flooded rivers, cypress swamps, and treacherous bogs, he had marched in triumph from Atlanta to the sea, cutting a devastating swath sixty miles wide through the very heart of Georgia, severing the Confederacy.

We all well remember what the military writers of that day said of Sherman's march before it began. "He cannot possibly succeed," said one. "Oh how wild and visionary," said a second. "He's only marching to destruction," said a third, and so on, not one of all the military writers at that time prophesying success. And the rebels said, "He will only march to the paradise of fools," a prediction fully realized.

That these predictions and words of warning were not wholly unwarranted, none will doubt. Gen. Sherman had no precedent to guide him. From history he had no doubt extracted valuable lessons; but the time had passed, when whole nations, like the Goths, Visigoths, Huns, Vandals, Franks, Normans, Arabs, and Tartars, were seen to gain Empires with marvelous rapididity; but since the invention of gunpowder, and the organization of permanent, formidable armies, we have had but the incursion of Charles the VII. to Naples, and Charles the XII. to Ukraine, worthy of study. Napoleon, it is true, transported the armies of the halt of Europe from the Rhine to the Volga; but Sherman would never have undertaken his great march from the study of that disastrous campaign. Few Generals, I think, will ever attempt to imitate Napoleon, especially the Third Napoleon. Yes, it is no wonder that those who "sat in darkness" should then have advised the country "to prepare to hear of a great disaster." But Gen. Sherman did not fail, and Gen. Thomas made good his farewell words to Sherman: "I have no fears that Beauregard can do us any harm. * * * I believe I shall have men enough to ruin him unless he gets out of my way very rapidly." And he did ruin him, or at least Hood's army, fulfilling not only his promise to Sherman, but justifying Gen. Sherman's exclamation as he rode out of Atlanta: "We are off at last! We are all right now. I have no fears of Hood; Thomas and Schofield will take care of him."

Sherman's March was a great success, and the prophecies of disaster and ruin, along with their authors, were soon forgotten. But now, after eleven years have passed, after this great military achievement, the proudest of all our war memories, has been told in song and story, translated in every tongue, a grand chapter of war's possibilities—treasured and studied by the military student everywhere—we are informed by our modern iconoclasts, Wilson and Boynton, that the "march to the sea" has been very much overestimated; that it was only a pleasant passeo—no risks to be run, no enemy to encounter, and but little if any strategy required. According to these writers, Gen. Sherman made an almost fatal mistake in the route he selected. "In strict conformity with the rules of war, Augusta and not Savannah, should have been Sherman's objective point," says Gen. Wilson. "And then," only think, "Sherman, with 60,000 men—an army of four corps, and either corps stronger than Hardee's army—allowed him, with his 15,000, to escape from Savannah," exclaims Gen. Boynton—and burning with patriotic indignation at Sherman's carelessness, he writes an entire chapter on this point alone. He quotes a portion of a telegram from Secretary Stanton, thanking Gen. Grant for news of Sherman's capture of Savannah, mentioning with great care the fact that Mr. Stanton was mortified to think that Sherman, with 60,000, had allowed Hardee to escape with 15,000—forgetting to state that both Grant and Stanton had determined to transport Sherman's entire army at once to Fortress Monroe as soon as they heard of his arrival in front of Savannah—*without even attempting to take the city*—and that Sherman captured it *before transports could be sent.* Gen. Boynton does not even omit to mention that Thomas was promoted to the rank of Major General in the Regular Army, and that Gen. Grant was dissatisfied and guarded in his reply to Sherman's dispatch that he had taken Savannah; and finally exalts Thomas at Sherman's expense, and with one blow destroys his own statement that Grant planned and ordered "*the march*," by asserting that but for Thomas' victory at Nashville "Sherman's great march would have assuredly passed into history as the wild adventure of a crazy fool." If Gen. Grant planned and ordered the march to the sea, why should Gen. Sherman have been responsible for its failure? Why should he be adjudged a "crazy fool" for failing to accomplish the plans and orders of another, especially when success did not depend on him and his efforts to ruin Georgia and safely reach the sea-shore, but on Thomas and his ability to crush Hood at Nashville? "Consistency, thou art a jewel," never destined to tip the point of a Boynton or a Wilson's pen.

The importance of the march through Georgia has never been overestimated. It absolutely severed the Confederacy; not a pound of forage or provisions, not a bushel of corn from Georgia, or a beef from Texas, could or did pass over that broad belt of "desert waste" from the day the march was done till the war closed. The very moment that Sherman reached the sea, demonstrating the fact that a well-organized army, ably led, could [illegible] the South at pleasure; there was not a man in all the land but knew the war was virtually over, the rebellion ended. I know Mr. Stanton expressed regrets in a telegram to Gen. Grant that Hardee had escaped, saying: "This looks like prolonging the war." Yet, in my presence, in the City of Savannah, at Gen. Sherman's table, I heard Secretary Stanton say, addressing Gen. Sherman: "You are right. I am glad you are going through South Carolina; that State should be made to suffer. *You have proved that you can march your army wherever you please.* As you say, 75,000 men in *rear* of Lee is better than 100,000 in his *front*, I look upon this march as 'the beginning of the end.'" These words of Mr. Stanton, whose zeal and anxiety were second to no man's, show that he fully realized the importance of the great campaign, and then and there acknowledged that Sherman's march to the sea, no matter by what route our army had come or what mistakes had been made, had led us to that point when he, the Secretary of War, could return to Washington and say to the nation, "This is the beginning of the end." No; the importance of Sherman's march has never been overestimated. Nor will the criticisms of Wilson and Boynton detract a feather's weight from the glory and brilliancy that envelop it.

Was there no risk to run? no danger to encounter? no privations and hardships to endure? Ask the men who marched all those long weary miles in rain, and storm, and flood. Ask those who in frail canvas boats paddled across broad rivers and laid pontoons in the face of whistling bullets fired by a hidden foe. Ask the men who boldly dashed into unknown swamps, or, neck-deep, forded swollen streams, and charged the enemy in barricade, and ambush, from the bank beyond. Ask the men who found their comrades with their throats cut or hanging by the roadside with papers pinned to their breasts with this inscription: "Death to all foragers." No danger! Go ask the men who saw their comrades torn to pieces by rebel shells planted in the road-bed in our line of march. No danger! Go ask the friends of those brave men who, full of life and high hopes, set out upon that great march, but who sleep to-day in unknown graves by each river and tree all down the line of march, along which Sherman's mighty legions flamed onward to the sea—and let them answer. Was there no enemy to oppose us? Yes, yes! sufficient, if concentrated in our front, to have disputed the passage of every river and delayed us days and days, which of itself would have been fatal. But our enemy never knew where to concentrate. There were points where 1,000 could have held in check 10,000, but these were seized and held before the enemy were aware of our presence or intentions. Hood, I know, was on his way to the North with the bulk of his army; but Beauregard was in supreme command, and Hardee had been sent to rally Georgia and stop the invader. There was a rebel force at Augusta, another in Savannah, another at Milledgeville, and still another at Macon, along with the State Militia of Georgia and Wheeler's Cavalry, ready to strike at the first opportunity. If these forces could have been massed—if Hardee could only have known Sherman's objective point and ultimate intentions—I doubt if the march would have been a success. But neither Hardee, nor Wheeler, nor Smith ever knew the *rear* from our "*head of column*," and Wheeler's cavalry never saw the bayonets of our infantry, unless carried by some unfortunate bummer, whose enterprise carried him into the enemy's lines; and I venture to say that from him he never learned a fact upon which he dared rely. All this was owing to the splendid strategy of Sherman.

Milledgeville was our first objective. To have marched directly upon that city would have caused a concentration there of all the rebel forces known to be at Augusta and Macon. To prevent this, Slocum, with the left wing, or rather the Twentieth Corps, moved rapidly out of Atlanta, passed Stone Mountain, Social Circle, Rutledge, and Madison, destroying railroad track, thousands of bales of cotton, and throwing the entire country into the greatest consternation, while his head of column, just beyond Madison, turned sharp to the right, and moved directly upon Milledgeville; Gen. Geary, with his division and a small force of cavalry, moved on, and I think crossed the Oconee, displaying cavalry and infantry within no great distance from Augusta. The rebel chief at this point, ignorant of what this movement could possibly be, telegraphed to Savannah, Charleston, and Richmond that Milledgeville was safe and Augusta threatened. In the meantime, Howard, with the right wing, covered by a perfect cloud of cavalry, moved rapidly down the Georgia Central Railroad, striking Wheeler and G. W. Smith at Lovejoy's Station, scattering their astonished and panic-stricken soldiers like chaff before the wind. The cavalry ran Wheeler to Bear Creek Station, then crossed the river and struck the railroad south of Macon, tore up the track, and fought their way up to and over the enemy's works just opposite the city. Hardee, who held command, telegraphed to Savannah, Charleston, and Richmond that "Milledgeville was safe and Macon was threatened"—Augusta and Macon, several hundred miles apart, threatened by the same army on the same day. So completely were the enemy deceived. It was our intention to make Hardee believe that all our army was moving on that city, and we succeeded. I remember we had a telegraph operator with my command; he tapped the wires, and took off this message: "Lieut. Gen. P. T. Beauregard—For God's sake hurry up troops and save the bridge over the Oconee. Signed, *Hardee.*" And we answered him, "All right, give yourself no uneasiness, the troops shall be sent. Signed, *Beauregard.*" A moment later came the words: "Who's on that wire?" We consulted a few moments, concluded we were discovered, and replied: "A Yank! a Yank! a Yank! How are you Rebs?" "I thought so," answered back the rebel operator, adding a fearful oath. "Please inform Gen. Hardee that Gens. Howard and Kilpatrick will take breakfast with him in the morning," said our operator. "All right; we've got Stoneman's old quarters ready for them," replied the rebel operator. A moment later, the men in destroying the track somewhere above, cut the wire, and our fun was over. In the meantime, while Augusta and Macon were waiting our attack, Sherman marched quietly into Milledgeville. The Georgia Legislature was in session up to within a few hours of our arrival. They left in the greatest haste, as may well be imagined, leaving hats, overcoats, and public documents behind them; and the soldiers entered, and elected themselves members of the Georgia Legislature. The fun and frolic of those three days if properly recorded would fill volumes. My cavalry after its feint upon Macon moved from right to left across the entire front of our army, and entered Milledgeville a few hours after Slocum's column. Here I met Gen. Sherman and received my orders for the second stage in our march to the sea. Savannah was our next and last objective. "I want you," said Sherman, speaking to me, "to move right on, straight for Augusta. Strike the railroad at Waynesboro, between Millen and Augusta. Move well in toward the city, and at the same time send a force and, if possible, rescue our prisoners at Millen, but don't risk your command; don't give or receive battle unless under the most favorable circumstances. The Fourteenth Corps will follow in your track, while Howard will destroy the railroad from the Oconee south to Millen. There is another railroad still further south; I wish we could reach that, and then all communication with Richmond and the west would be forever severed."

As I was riding out of the city I met Gen. Slocum, gave him a brief account of our movements on the right, told him what my orders were, and requested that if I needed help he would send Gen. Baird's division, Fourteenth Corps. "Certainly," said he, "go ahead! Have no fears; he will be right after you. Our success is certain. When we left Atlanta I confess I had some fear that Gen. Sherman was over-confident, but the grand success we have met with thus far, convinces me that Sherman's plans are perfect, that we are in the hands of a master of the 'art of war,' and I wouldn't give a month's pay to insure our safe arrival at Savannah." And Slocum was right, for from the moment we reached Milledgeville, and the men fully comprehended how ably they had been led, all doubt, all fears fled their minds, and from that point forward followed Sherman with all the confidence of the little child clinging to its father's hand. I remember one night when we were on the march through a cypress swamp, with fires blazing everywhere, I heard one soldier shouting to another, "I say, Bill, hold on; I'm blessed if I don't believe 'Old Sherman' has set the river on fire." Bill, leaping his horse over a tree that had just fallen, all on fire, shouted back, "Come on, you —— fool, it's all right if he has."

Hardee—furious, wild with excitement, when he learned that Sherman was in Milledgeville, and how completely he had been deceived—sallied out of Macon and furiously set upon Howard's rear, held by Walcott's infantry and the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry under Jordan. Receiving a severe repulse, he quickly drew back, made a rapid detour by rail and fleet horse, and reached the Southern Railroad in time to enter Savannah in advance of our Army. As Sherman had directed, the cavalry, supported by Baird's Division of Infantry, routed Wheeler at Waynesboro, and ran him back to and over Briar Creek, to within a few miles of Augusta, convincing the rebels then that we were all marching on that city. In the meantime Sherman, while they were waiting, moved rapidly on toward his great objective, Savannah. We are told that Augusta and not Savannah should have been our objective. Would that have been wise? If we had gone there, what would have been our next point? Where were our supplies to come from? Where were the men to obtain shoes? Do Sherman's critics mean to say that he could have marched right on, through the Carolinas, in midwinter, his men bare-footed and clothing worn out? No, Sherman could risk nothing; he must make success certain; and he took the only safe and wise course. He ruined Georgia, cut every railroad leading east, which he could not have done if he had gone by way of Augusta, and established a new base at Savannah for future operations. Hardee escaped, but what of it? There was but one way to prevent it. Sherman could have risked the capture of a fragment of his army by throwing it across the Savannah, cutting off Hardee's only line of escape, and then furiously assaulting his forts and double lines of abattis, bristling with cannon and held by 10,000 men. Hazen captured Fort McAllister, defended by less than two hundred rebels, and lost over one hundred and fifty men. Had Sherman assaulted Hardee's fortified lines at Savannah, he would no doubt have captured the rebel forces then, but our killed and wounded would have been counted by thousands. Gen. Sherman captured Savannah, secured all that was required of him, save an insignificant force of the enemy, and saved the lives of his men. And for this he is now censured by Wilson and Boynton. How unjust. How inconsistent! Gen. Sherman orders an attack on Kenesaw, is repulsed, and Boynton pronounces it a "needless" and "inexcusable slaughter." Sherman orders an assault on the enemy's fortified lines at Smyrna Camp Grounds, and is successful, and Boynton gives the credit to Dodge and McPherson. Sherman foils the enemy's fierce assault upon his left in front of Atlanta, strikes in turn, drives him back into Atlanta with a loss of 10,000 killed and wounded, and Boynton calls this victory a "bloody mystery." Sherman plans and executes the "march to the sea," the brilliancy of which, *in the language of Gen. Grant*, "is not read of in past history;" and Gen. Boynton declares that but for Thomas' victory at Nashville it would have gone down into history as the "wild adventure of a crazy fool." What a world of responsibility rested upon the brave heart and clear brain of Sherman in those dark days of the nation's peril!

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of South Carolina will hold their State Convention on Thursday, May 4.

The Evansville *Journal* believes that the Indiana Democrats will place Congressman Holman at the head of their State ticket.

The Thibodaux (La.) *Republican* runs up the ticket—Ulysses S. Grant for President, Edmund J. Davis, of Texas, for Vice President.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* thinks it was decidedly a mistake to call the Republican State Convention for so early a date as the one named.

There seems to be dissatisfaction in Virginia that the proposed constitutional amendments are not separately submitted to the vote of the people.

The Republican members of the Legislature of Kentucky have prepared an address favoring the nomination of Secretary Bristow for President.

The Virginia Conservative State Committee will meet in Richmond on Wednesday, March 15, to name the day for the State Convention to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Judge Asa Packer, whom the delegates of Pennsylvania supported in the Democratic National Convention of 1868, refuses to have his name mentioned in connection with the Presidency at this time.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* expresses the opinion that thus far William Holman, of Indiana, has done himself more credit than any other Western man in Congress, and it trusts that he will be faithful unto the end.

Ex-Senator Brownlow eloquently appeals to the Republicans of Tennessee to labor to save their State from the ruin which Democratic administration is rapidly bringing it to. "Let us harmonize on principles," he says, "and forget individuals."

Congressman Milton A. Candler, too, opposes the calling of a constitutional convention in Georgia. He says that if there were good reasons for the convention, it would seem that patriotic and party prudence would suggest that the matter be postponed for another year.

The soldiers at the National Home in Dayton, Ohio, celebrated Washington's Birthday, and letters of regret were read from Gov. Hendricks, Mr. Holman, Senator Morton, Gov. Hartranft, Gov. Tilden, Senator Conkling, ex-Speaker Blaine, Gov. Beveridge, and Gov. Hayes. Take it all in all, that is rather a suggestive list of names.

The editor of the *Ohio State Journal* writes to his paper from Washington: "I wish to say as unconditionally as be demanded the surrender of Fort Donelson, that Grant is not now, never has been, and never will be, a candidate for a third term. I wish I might, without breach of confidence, do President Grant the justice to quote his dignified and noble language on this subject."

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says: "There is no disguising the fact that Conkling is not the strongest candidate, and that his chance for carrying New-York does not compare with that of some other candidate who has not been mixed up in our local quarrels, and will not run against so many local prejudices and animosities. We therefore can see no benefit to arise from instructing the delegates to vote for him. Hamilton Fish would be much more acceptable to the voters of the State at large, and Blaine would poll a bigger vote at the polls."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE AIM OF THE NEW-YORK WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter published in your columns yesterday signed "E. M. H." contains some statements not strictly in accordance with facts, and I therefore beg you to allow me space to correct what might give a false or unjust impression of the aim of the New-York Women's Centennial Union.

It is true that at first but few women responded to the appeals made by Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Gillespie and others. Fearing, therefore, that it would be an impossibility to awaken public interest, these few women proposed to send a banner to Philadelphia as an expression of their sympathy. From this small beginning has grown an association which has exceeded the hopes of the most enthusiastic. The women who were counted by tens have now grown to hundreds, and the banner has become secondary to the larger object, which they set to work yesterday to accomplish. This is to send as large a sum as can be raised to the Women's Department of the Exhibition. A Woman's Pavilion has been built, in which is to be exhibited women's work from all countries. Here will be seen by the thousands of women who visit the Exhibition all the industries and inventions of women. Much good, it is hoped, will result from this, in enlarging the number of occupations which now fall to the share of women. To put this building in complete order some thousands of dollars are still needed. For this the women of New-York are now working. It is also proposed to help women to forward their work to the Exhibition who cannot afford to do it themselves, and to send a band of trained nurses for a model hospital.

Your correspondent wastes a great deal of fine scorn on the poor banner, but with these facts within her reach it would seem that she might have found a better subject for her eloquence.

J. G. E.

NEW-JERSEY OFFICIALS AT BOOTH'S.

In response to an invitation from Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, Gov. Bedle and a large representation from the Senate and Assembly of New-Jersey witnessed the play of "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's Theatre last evening. Mr. Joseph H. Tooker met the distinguished party, by previous appointment, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the company proceeded to the theatre in the following order: Gov. Joseph D. Bedle and Manager Tooker; Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey; Assistant Secretary, J. D. Hall; Treasurer, William M. Wight; Controller, A. L. Runnion; eighteen Senators, fifty-one members of the Assembly, and thirty journalists from New-Jersey and Philadelphia. Mr. Jarrett met the party at the main entrance of the theatre, and said he had never seen "so orderly a funeral procession." His Excellency and staff were escorted to the lower right proscenium box, which had been tastefully decorated with American flags, arranged in "butterfly wings," surmounted with a shield bearing the coat-of-arms of New-Jersey, painted by Voegtlin. In the opposite box were seated Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and ladies. The remaining guests occupied the two front rows of seats in the orchestra circle. As the party entered the theatre the band played the air, "Hail to the Chief," and the audience cheered, in response to which the Governor bowed his acknowledgements. At the close of the second act the Governor and staff were taken behind the scenes and introduced to the principal actors in the play, and were also afforded the opportunity of viewing the wonderful piece of mechanism called the "Senate Chamber," which the attendants were placing in position. At the close of the performance the guests were escorted by Manager Tooker to the hotel, their passage from the theatre being illuminated by red, white, and blue fire, which was burned at the entrance.

THE FIRE ON THE HERDER.

Few details regarding the origin of the fire on the steam-ship Herder on Thursday have been obtained. It appears, from the best information to be obtained, that the sheathing around the boiler took fire a few hours before the appointed time of sailing. The fact was withheld from the passengers for some time, but they were finally sent ashore, and a portion of the cargo was discharged. After persistent efforts, the flames were extinguished, and repairs having been made, the steam-ship started on her voyage last evening. It is asserted on good authority that on the passage to New-York, the Herder caught fire twice from a similar cause to that given above, and as the ship only arrived last Sunday, sufficient time had not elapsed to make the repairs necessary to prevent a recurrence of such accidents.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Abraham W. Venable died a few days since at his home in North Carolina. He was born in Prince Edward County, Va., Oct. 17, 1799. He graduated at Hampden Sidney College, in 1817, and then went to Princeton, where he graduated in 1819. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1821. He was an elector in 1832 and cast his vote for Andrew Jackson. He also voted as an elector for Van Buren in 1836. He was a Representative in Congress from 1847 to 1853. He took part in the rebellion as a member of the Confederate Congress. His father and six uncles were soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

ALBANY.

THE CANAL QUESTION IN THE HOUSE

AN IMPORTANT BILL RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF DIVISION AND RESIDENT ENGINEERS—CHECKS ON THE PAYMENT OF MONEY—ENLARGING THE POWERS OF THE CANAL BOARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 25, 1876.

The morning session of the Assembly was devoted principally to the discussion of the bill in Committee of the Whole and to the consideration of the management and the laws relating to the canals of the State. Regarding the latter subject an important bill was presented by Mr. Burleigh, Chairman of the Canal Committee. It provides in substance that hereafter the Division and Resident Engineers and their subordinates shall be appointed by the State Engineer and Surveyor with the advice and consent of the Canal Board, the State Engineer, however, to have power over the officials named. Each division engineer so appointed may draw his draft for sums advanced for expenses on his division, but the draft must be countersigned by the State Engineer. The bill provides further, that once in every ninety days the Division Engineer shall be required to render accounts of the disbursements, with sworn vouchers, to the State Engineer and Surveyor, and if they are found to be correct they are to be forwarded to the Auditor, who shall audit them. But should there be a failure to render an account, or an account be unsatisfactory, the Auditor shall notify the State Engineer and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and no further advance shall be made until the division engineer has rendered a satisfactory account. The bill requires in addition to the above, that every division and resident Engineer shall file a bond with sureties for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum not exceeding $20,000, as shall be approved by the auditor. It shall further be the duty of the auditor to publish quarterly in the State papers the names of all persons employed by the department as Division Engineers. In connection with the same subject, Mr. Burleigh reported the bill to enlarge the powers of the Canal Board, and in doing so presented a paper in which he made the following statement:

Your committee have given the subject of enlarging the powers of the Canal Board their most careful consideration in the conviction that the interests of the canals are identical with the interests of the people of the State. They have amended the bill so as to limit the additional power conferred upon the Canal Board to the investigation of the present and future affairs of the canals, and have amended the title of the bill so as to read as follows: "An act to enlarge the powers and duties of the Canal Board." The economical and efficient management of the canals in the future, including the discharge of the additional duties imposed by this act, will require the undivided attention of the Canal Board. Your committee desire to counteract a false impression which they apprehend is sought to be made by interested parties as to the real value of the Erie and Champlain and Oswego Canals to the Treasury of the State. They are aware that an impression is being made throughout the State to the effect that the canals are a tax upon the State, and that the Erie and Champlain and Oswego Canals are not exempt from this charge; whereas, they respectfully call the attention of the House to the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department for 1875, and particularly to statement "E" thereof, on page 150, wherein it is shown that the revenues of the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals, after deducting all cost for construction, repairs, and maintenance, with interest thereon at six per cent., is over $63,000,000, and clearly showing that, instead of being a tax upon the people, they have been a source of great revenue. Your committee call the attention of the House to the further fact that out of a total tonnage of 3,223,112 tons arriving at tide-water during the year 1874, a year of great commercial depression, over the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals, 2,400,127 tons were from the Western States, Canada, and Vermont. They believe that a system of canals which yields such a large revenue to the State, and which pours into the commercial Metropolis of the country the tribute of the Western States and Canada to so large an extent, and which gives employment to over fifty thousand citizens of this State in the transportation of the products of other States, and which maintains its supremacy in spite of the powerful efforts at rivalry on the part of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Portland, and Montreal, should be cheerfully sustained and faithfully administered. Your committee are not prepared to admit that the water ways connecting Lakes Erie and Champlain with the Hudson River are to be abandoned for want of honest and capable men to manage them. All of which, together with the accompanying resolution, is respectfully submitted."

The resolution to which reference is made relates to the further prosecution of the inquiry into the past management of the canals, and proposes a new Canal Commission. It reads as follows:

Whereas, His Excellency the Governor, in his message to the Senate, under date of Jan. 18, 1876, states "that the investigations of the Canal Commission, faithful and laborious as they have been, leave unexplained far more than has been brought to light;" and whereas, the Commissioners, in their report to the Legislature, under date of Feb. 14, 1876, confirm the Governor's views, where they say, "We not only have not exhausted the subject, but there are many matters fully within the range of our inquiry which we have only been able to touch incidentally;" and whereas, in the opinion of this Legislature, it is of incalculable and "transcendent importance" to the people of this State that peculation in the past should be exposed and punished, and ample restitution be exacted therefor; and especially that all officials guilty of sheltering frauds, "by complicity or connivance," should be brought to condign punishment, notwithstanding the theory that "the primary object is to reform the system and establish every possible security against a recurrence of the evils;" and whereas, it is believed that the time of the State officers will be fully engaged in the discharge of their official duties as enlarged by the bill herewith reported; and, whereas, the commission heretofore appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, under concurrent resolution of the Legislature, which was passed by the Senate March 31, 1875, is dissolved; therefore, should his Excellency the Governor deem it necessary and advisable, be it

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Governor is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission of four persons, whose duty it shall be to continue the investigation into the affairs of the canals of this State, and especially the matters embraced in the special Message of the Governor, communicated to the Legislature on the 19th of March, 1875. Said commission shall have power to subpœna and compel the attendance of witnesses, to require the production before them of any papers in the custody or possession of any witness touching the subject of investigation, and to examine such witnesses and such public records of the State as they shall require for the purposes of such investigation. Said commission in their investigation shall at least cover the years of 1868 to 1876, but shall not be restricted from examining into matters occurring prior to that period. Any member of said commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses summoned before them. They shall have authority to employ a clerk and stenographer, and shall report the testimony they shall take, together with such recommendations in respect to the same as they shall deem warranted by the facts, to the Governor and to the Legislature, at the opening of its next session. They shall also furnish a copy of such testimony to the Attorney General. All examinations of witnesses or parties by or before said Commissioners shall be open and public, whenever such witnesses shall request that such examination shall be publicly conducted. Whenever any person who has performed work or furnished materials to the State upon any of its public works shall be examined as a witness in relation thereto, he may, if he desires, be attended by counsel.

The report and resolution were tabled for printing.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Gallagher, which provides for the liquidation of the outstanding canal debt by requiring the Trustees of savings banks to pay into the State Treasury thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the amount of surplus deposits held by them, the amount so paid to be accredited to the canal fund. This proposition is certainly a novel one, even though it possesses no other merit.

Mr. Campbell offered a bill which provides that it shall be lawful for the State, county, or municipal corporations to employ mechanics or working men upon any work by the hour; the hours constituting a day's work shall be agreed upon by the employer and employe. Mr. Campbell also presented a bill relating to assessments for sewers and drains in the City of New-York. It provides that No assessment heretofore or hereafter made for the construction of any sewer, drain, receiving basin, or culvert in New-York City, completed or in process of completion, or which may hereafter be constructed, shall be vacated or set aside by reason of any omission of the Common Council to pass an ordinance or resolution authorizing the construction thereof, or by reason of any defect of authority of the Department of Public Works.

This bill has the following indorsement on its margin:

The above bill has been submitted to me and meets my approval. I consider it extremely desirable that the same shall become a law.

W. C. WHITNEY.
Counsel to the Corporation.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Fish:

Whereas, the commercial and industrial interests of the country require a settled, steady, and uniform financial policy on the part of the Government; and whereas, the public honor, credit, and safety, as well as the restoration of commercial confidence, demand that this policy, by gradual and prudent steps toward the resumption of specie payments, shall establish a sound and stable currency based upon the world's standard of coin; and whereas, the act of Congress, approved Jan. 14, 1875, provides for and pledges the Government to a resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879; therefore,

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose any repeal of the said Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, and that they be also requested to favor such further legislation as may be needed to give full faith and force to the pledge contained in said act, and thereby to insure the permanent restoration of specie payments.

This was tabled under the rule. Mr. Slevin introduced a bill regarding the teaching of German in the public schools. It provides that from and after the 15th day of April, 1876, the study of the German language shall be introduced and maintained in all the grammar departments of all public schools in the cities of the State, and each pupil shall receive in each week of the school term not less than two hours' instruction in such language, unless, however, that such pupil shall be excused from the study on application of parents or guardians. The bill further provides that no school shall receive any of the school moneys of this State unless these provisions are complied with. The House adjourned until Monday evening.

A CHRISTIAN BURIAL DENIED HIM.

HUDSON, Feb. 25.—The recent excitement in Catskill in relation to the attempted burial of the remains of Joseph Waltz, the murderer, in the Catholic Cemetery has subsided. Rev. Father O'Driscoll has had an interview with the Right Reverend Bishop, the result of which was that, while the action of the Pastor is approved in every particular, it was mutually agreed that, in view of the prevailing excitement, the interment will not take place for the present.

THE IMPOSTOR.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—Hugh Leslie Courtenay, the man who was arrested a few days since for falsely representing himself as the heir presumptive to the Earl of Droor, and incurring a bill of $325 at the Tifft House, was to-day, on an examination, discharged, his English friends compromising with the complainant. Justice King gave the impostor twenty-four hours within which to leave the city, or incur rearrest as a vagrant. His photograph graces the rogue's gallery.

BALDWIN leads, as he always does. The display of Spring Overcoats is worth looking at. So is the new front. Altogether the north-east corner of Canal street and Broadway dwarfs any other house of the kind in New-York.—*Exchange.*

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflammation, fever, and difficulty of breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure.—*Advertisement.*

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Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Purify and sweeten the breath.

MARRIED.

HEINTZELMAN—BAILEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Lieut. CHARLES STEWART HEINTZELMAN, United States Army, only son of Major Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, to EMILY, only daughter of Isaac H. Bailey.

PRATT—THORP.—At Fairfield, Conn., Feb. 24, at the bride's residence, by Rev. J. K. Lombard, Major WILLIAM P. PRATT, of New-York, to AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Gen. C. W. Thorp.

TRULL—BLANCHARD.—At Salem, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. E. C. Sprague, WILLIAM C. TRULL, of Brooklyn, to JEANNIE, daughter of the late Anthony Blanchard, of Salem.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Thursday, 24th inst., after a short illness, JAMES BAKER, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 21 East 17th st., in this City, on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 2 P. M.

BRAMAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876, WILLIAM H. BRAMAN, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friend are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 41 West 19th st., on Saturday morning, 26th inst., at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Hyde Park by 11 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot.

FISH.—In Newark, N. J., Feb. 25, CLARA J. FISH, daughter of Rev. Dr. Fish.

Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, Newark, Monday, Feb. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

HARRIS.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., at his late residence, FRANCIS L. HARRIS, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner 29th st. and Madison av., on Saturday morning, 26th inst., at 9:30 o'clock, without further notice.

JACKSON.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hill, in Morrisania, Feb. 23, MARION R. JACKSON.

Remains will be taken to Amsterdam, N. Y., for interment. Funeral on Sunday from the family residence.

KENNEDY.—On Friday, Feb. 25, of diphtheria, DWIGHT PORTER, only son of David T. and Carrie S. Kennedy, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 East 37th st., on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 1:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 24, of pleuro-pneumonia, ELIJAH LAWRENCE, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 61 Grove st., near Bushwick av., on Saturday at 3 o'clock. Remains will be taken to East Chester for interment Sunday morning.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, at his residence at 76th st. and East River, SAMUEL R. LAWRENCE, son of the late John Lawrence, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 28. Carriages will be in waiting at the corner of 17th st. and Union square at 1 P. M. on that day.

LAWRENCE.—On the 25th inst., WILLIAM HUDSON LAWRENCE, in the 41st year of his age.

McINTIRE.—On Friday, Feb. 25, WILLIAM N. McINTIRE.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Charles H. McIntire, No. 163 West 10th st., on Monday at 2 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Friday, Feb. 25, LUCINDA LEE, widow of Matthew Morgan, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th st. and 5th av., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 1:15 o'clock P. M.

MORISON.—At East Chester, Friday, Feb. 25, MARY MORISON, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family of the late Alexander Masterton are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Mrs. Elias Dusenbury, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The train for Bronxville leaves the Grand Central Depot at 9:15 per Harlem Railroad, returning at 12:30 P. M.

PARSONS.—On Thursday morning, of rheumatism of the heart, WILLIAM SHEPLEY PARSONS, aged 15 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Mr. Charles Parsons, No. 135 East 17th st., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SHIPMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on the 23d inst., of pneumonia, JOSEPH SHIPMAN, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 313 Belleville av., on Saturday, the 26th, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Thursday morning, 24th inst., EDMUND A. SMITH, of this City, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 605 North 6th st., Philadelphia, on Monday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 8:40 and 9:30 A. M.

STEGMANN.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, CONRAD STEGMANN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St Mark's Lutheran Church, 6th st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Monday afternoon, the 28th, at 1 o'clock.

SKIDMORE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, HARRY TREDWELL, infant son of Samuel T. and Rosa A. Skidmore.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, James H. Skidmore, Great Neck, Long Island, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be at Great Neck Depot on arrival of 12 M. train from Hunter's Point.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 25, Mrs. THEODOSIA E. THOMPSON, widow of A. Q. Thompson, in the 64th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN NORDEN.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 24, 1876, CHARLES STUART, only child of Charles S. and Cornelia H. Van Norden, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, Madison av., corner 38th st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

VAN VLIET.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, of pleuro-pneumonia, ISAAC F. VAN VLIET, M. D., in his 54th year.

Funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

WILKINSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Feb. 25, after a short illness, JEREMIAH A. WILKINSON, of Ravenswood, Long Island.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. D. L. MOODY AND MR. IRA. D. SANKEY
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Entrance 4th av.
FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY,
(entrance 4th av.,) every night at 9 o'clock,
(Saturday excepted.)
WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:45 o'clock,
(Saturdays and Sundays excepted,)
in Dr. Conkling's Church, Madison av., corner 29th st.
EVERY SUNDAY:
FOR CHRISTIANS, 8 to 8:45 A. M.
FOR WOMEN ONLY, 3 P. M.
FOR MEN ONLY, 8 P. M.
No tickets of admission required for any of these services.
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Chairman Committee Arrangements.
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NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Executive Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 12 M., for Europe per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11 A. M. for Europe per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steamer Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow,) and at 11:30 A. M. for Great Britain, Ireland and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct mail for Brazil leaves New-York March 8.

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THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

The New-York Times, Saturday, February 26, 1876.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 25, 1876.

There was a slow but firm trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon, without any change in values since our last quotations. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 8c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weights 6¼ to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were —c.@—c. ℘ lb., weights, —cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows, quality being inferior, continue slow of sale; range of prices, $50@$70 ℘ head, Calves included. Grass Calves held on sale. Smooth quality veals in moderate demand at 8c.@11c. ℘ lb. Meal-fed Calves, 6c. ℘ lb. Sheep slow of sale at —c.@—c. ℘ lb. Lambs not on sale. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed slow but firm, at 10⅝c.@11c. ℘ lb. The arrivals of Western Dressed too small to influence the markets.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 79 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., with a fraction on, weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 32 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 44 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant, with a fraction on; 47 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., with $1 on ℘ head, weight 8¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for L. L. Crocker, 30 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. George Vail sold for M. Kirchnog 18 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. S. Rosenthal sold for self 55 Texan Steers at 9¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. B. Knowlton sold for H. Gildersleeve 42 poor Michigan Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weights 6 to 6¼ cwt.; 10 common Michigan Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 2 State Steers at 8c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 5 State Veals, weight 640 lb., at 8½c. ℘ lb.; 3 State Veals, weight 448 lb., at 9½c. ℘ lb.; 9 State Veals, weight 1,312 lb., at 11c. ℘ lb. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 42 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 41 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. M. Louterbach sold 29 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. Samuels sold 134 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 64 State Sheep, weight 5,300 lb., at 5⅞c. ℘ lb., 100 State Sheep, weight 9,270 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 187 State Sheep, weight 16,103 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 109 State Sheep, weight 9,100 lb., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 1 meal-fed Calf, weight 210 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 5 State Veals, weight 690 lb., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 14 State Veals, weight 1,950 lb., at 9½c. ℘ lb.; 3 State Veals, weight 420 lb., at 10½c. ℘ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 190 lb., at 10¾c. ℘ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—T. McCabe sold 6 Cows, with their Calves, from $50@$70 ℘ head.

At Harsimus Cove—M. Goldschmidt sold for Heirsch Meyer & Co. 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., with $1 off ℘ head; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt., with $1 off ℘ head; 48 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 15 generally poor Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., with $1 off ℘ head; 68 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., with $17 off the herd, weight 6¾ cwt. For Chester & Sparrow 36 poor Indiana Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. For Markes Bros. 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt., with $1 off ℘ head; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., with $1 off ℘ head, weight 7¼ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Markes Bros. 80 Illinois Steers, from poor to fair, from 9¾c.@10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Markes Brothers, 15 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for E. Newman, 30 Missouri Steers, from poor to common, from 9½c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Rankin & Co., 64 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 38 Colorado Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Trannan, 33 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Markes Brothers, 4,545 common Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 185 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,510 lb., at $6 80 ℘ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 156 Sheep, weight 15,750 lb., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 63 Sheep, weight 5,980 lb., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 30 Sheep, weight 3,370 lb., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 447 Sheep, weight 46,820 lb., at $7 60 ℘ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 918 head of horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 101 Veals and Calves, 5,905 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 2,283 Sheep, 15 Veals.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 2,918 Hogs, 508 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,469 head of horned Cattle, 5,122 Sheep and Lambs, 4,246 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 663 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,244 head, or 532 cars, of which 303 cars were through consignments here, the balance on sale here, against 412 cars for the same time last week, a difference in receipts for the week thus far of 120 cars more, and 476 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day; 16 cars were held for shipment to-morrow; the fresh arrivals were through consignments. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,200 head, against 13,800 head for the same time last week, and 16,800 head for the same week last year; the market was flat; there were 4 cars on sale, and 1 car only was disposed of; 185 Indiana Sheep, averaging 105 lb., at $6 10. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,300 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week, and 13,200 head for the same week last year; 8 cars only were on sale, and all disposed of readily; sales of 6 cars Yorkers at $8 40@$8 60; 1 car heavy Hogs at $8 90 for fair quality; 1 car good stillers, averaging 240 lb., at $8 50. Cows—Receipts for the week 10 cars new milkers and springers for dairy use, and found ready sale at $30@$60 ℘ head, mostly with calves by their side; only 18 cars of dry Cows for butchers' use, all good quality and readily disposed of at $4 30@$4 62½ in car lots. Calves—Majority of the receipts were with Cows, and sold with them; good Veals were wanted at good prices; not sufficient number offered for quotations.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 362 cars, being 51 cars more than last week; the quality averages fair; the market is active at prices ¼c.@½c. lower for medium and common. Veal Calves—But few have been received, and sold quickly at 7½c.@9c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 77 cars; the prices are ¼c.@⅜c. lower; common to fair Sheep, 4½c.@5½c.; fair to good, 5½c.@5¾c.; extras, 7c.@7½c.; a few coarse wool Canada Sheep realized 7½c.@7¾c.; Lambs are scarce and in good request at 6c.@7c. for common to fair, and 7½c.@8c. for good to extras. Milch Cows in moderate supply and demand at from $35 to $70 ℘ head.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,900 head. Market fairly active, but prices no higher; medium to good Cattle, $4@$4 80; best in the yards sold at $5@$5 30, and Steers averaging 1,100 lb. sold at $3 25@$3 50; shipments, 2,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head. Market dull; prices weak and a shade lower, except for the very best grades, which are firm; common sold at $7 50@$8; Bacon at $7 90, packing at $7 95@$8 05, shipping at $8 20@$8 60, and Philadelphias at $9; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head. Market active and higher; sales at $4 50@$6 62½.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and lower; closed very weak; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 09@$1 09½; No. 2 do., $1 01¾, spot; 98¾c., March; 98¼c., April; $1 02⅛, May; No. 3 do., 79c.; rejected, 67½c.@68c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41⅝c., spot; 41¾c. bid, February; 42⅜c., April, and 46⅛c. bid, May; rejected, new, 32c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31½c., spot; 31⅝c. bid, March; 32c.@32⅛c., April; rejected, 25c. Barley dull and lower at 54c.@55c., spot; March, 54c.; May, 51c. Rye dull and lower, at 65c.@65½c. Clover-seed steady and firm at $8 15@$8 20. Timothy-seed easier but not quotably lower; sales at $1 90@$2 35. Dressed Hogs quiet but steady at $9 30@$9 65. Pork unsettled and lower, at $21 12½@$21 15, spot; $21 35@$21 37½, April; $21 60@$21 65, May. Lard unsettled and lower, at $12 65, spot; $12 80, April; $12 97½, May. Bulk Meats dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 11⅞c. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 101,000 bushels; Oats, 37,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 52,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat weak and lower at 97¾c., March; 98⅜c., April. Corn lower at 41⅜c., March; 42c., April. Oats lower at 31⅜c., March; 31¾c., April. Pork easier at $21 32½@$21 35, April; $21 60, May. Lard a shade lower at $12 60, March; $12 77½, April.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Sugar in good demand and firmer; sales of common at 5¾c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair at 6½c.@7⅛c.; prime, 7¼c.; strictly prime to choice, 7⅜c.@7¾c. Molasses—Demand good; Fermenting, common, 35c.@36c.; prime, 38c.@40c.; strictly prime, 43c.@45c.; Cistern-bottom, 42c.@47c.; Reboiled, fair, 43c.; prime to choice, 45c.@52c. Flour quiet; Superfine, $4; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble Extra, $4 50@$6 25; Choice and Family, $6 50@$7 75. Corn easy at 52c.@58c. Corn-meal dull at $2 50. Oats firm; choice Galena, 45c. Bran dull at 75c. Hay quiet; prime, $18@$19; choice, $22. Pork inactive at $22 62½@$22 75. Dry-salted Meats scarce; quoted, Shoulders at 9c., Clear Rib Sides at 12c., and Clear Sides at 12⅝c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, scarce; choice (to arrive) sold at 14½c. Lard quiet; Tierce, Packers', 12¾c.; Refined, 13¼c.; Keg, 14c. Rice unchanged. Coffee steady; ordinary to prime, 15¾c.@18c. Whisky—Rectified, $1 09@$1 12. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 53½@$5 54 for Bank. Gold, 114.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 48½, asked; no bid; $1 46 March; $1 51@$1 51¼, April; No. 3 do., $1 35. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, 38¾c.@39c., cash; 39c., February; 38⅞c.@39¼c., March. Oats inactive; No. 2, 34½c. bid; Rejected, 33c.@33½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull, and lower to sells; 65c. bid. Provisions easier; previous prices would have to be shaded to sell round lots; jobbing trade good at unchanged prices. Whisky inactive at $1 07. Live Hogs dull and lower; Light shipping, $7 35@$7 65; Yorkers, $7 70@$7 90; Packing, $7 75@$8 10; Extra, $8 25. Cattle dull and unchanged; very little doing. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,430 head Hogs, 725 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 18@$1 25. Corn steady, with a fair demand at 43c.@45. Oats easier at 35c.@42c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye inactive at 76c.@78c. Pork—Demand active and prices have advanced; sales at $22 25. Lard easier; Steam, 12¾c.; Kettle, 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 05. Butter—Demand good at full prices. Hogs dull; quality of offerings common; sales, common to good at $7 50@$8 10 for light; fair to good packing at $8 20@$8 40, and choice Heavy at $8 45@$8 50; receipts, 1,114 head; shipments, 1,117 head.

TOLEDO, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, a shade lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28½; Amber Michigan, $1 25¾; March, $1 26; April, $1 28½; May, $1 31½; No. 2 do., $1 06; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25¾; April, $1 28½; No. 3 Red, $1 06; Rejected Red, 87½c. Corn quiet but steady; High Mixed, 46c.; do., Dayton and Michigan, 44½c.; No. 2 White, 45¼c.; no grade, 43c.; damaged, 38½c. Oats inactive; No. 2, 36¼c. Clover-seed dull and nominal. Hogs, $9 65. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—300 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—Receipts—Flour, 5,700 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 19,500 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 25,500 bushels; Oats, 19,500 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; sales, 211 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 10 cars new, on track, at 50c.@60c. Oats—Retailing only. Rye inactive. Barley heavy and unsettled; no sales. Pork firm at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 13¾c.@14c. Highwines inactive; nominally $1 09.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn—Demand active at 45c. for choice White and Mixed. Oats dull and drooping at 37c.@40c. Rye dull, but unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky firm; demand active, at $1 05. Bagging quiet, but steady, at 12c.@13c.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 25.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 31½c. Resin steady at $1 40 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 55.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 25.—Printing Cloths held at 4½c., thirty days, for best 64x66, with small sales at slight concessions for cash.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 4,764 bales; gross, 5,428 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,260 bales; to the Continent, 2,016 bales; coastwise, 341 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 380,121 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 53,425 bales; gross, 56,213 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 30,028 bales; to the Continent, 7,429 bales; coastwise, 6,472 bales; sales, 40,650 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 25.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,782 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,811 bales; coastwise, 41 bales; sales, 304 bales; stock, 60,161 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,475 bales; gross, 8,523 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,537 bales; coastwise, 3,583 bales; sales, 4,936 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—Cotton dull, ⅛c. lower to sell; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c. Net receipts, 804 bales; gross, 918 bales; exports coastwise, 1,139 bales; sales, 775 bales; stock, 66,907 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,578 bales; gross, 6,271 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,014 bales; to the Continent, 5,110 bales; coastwise, 3,668 bales; sales, 4,025 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 25.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 1,405 bales; exports coastwise, 426 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 68,494 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,995 bales; gross, 10,001 bales; exports to France, 6,545 bales; to Great Britain, 4,402 bales; to the Channel, 1,800 bales; coastwise, 2,657 bales; sales, 8,900 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅞c.@12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 846 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 44,841 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,230 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,346 bales; to France, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 1,116 bales; sales, 3,750 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following legal auction sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Feb. 25:

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. J. Farrell, Esq., Referee, disposed of one five-story brick double tenement, with lot 25 by 98.2, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $24,625 to William Waters.

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court, foreclosure, A. B. Tappan, Esq., Referee, sold one three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.11 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, north side, 225 feet west of Avenue A, for $5,500 to W. H. Wilkins. The same auctioneer sold under a similar decree, same Referee, a similar house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet west of Avenue A, for $5,800 to same buyer.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. B. Tappan, Esq., Referee, disposed of one four-story brick double tenement (front) brick and frame house, (rear,) with lot 30 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 70 feet east of First avenue, for $9,000, to Henry Goldsmith.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, C. P. Latting, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 175.6 by 25 by 178.4, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $18,117, to J. W. Dimmick.

The foreclosure sale, by A. H. Muller & Son, of the house, with lot, No. 487½ Pearl street, west of City Hall place, was adjourned to March 3; and sale by R. V. Harnett, of house, with lot, on Fifth avenue, north of Thirteenth street, and house, with lot, on West Thirteenth street, west of Fifth avenue, were adjourned to March 7.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's auctions at the Exchange are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24 by 80, on Third avenue, west side, 48 feet south of Fortieth street.

By J. L. Wells, auction sale, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, of a frame house, with lot, on Main street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward—formerly the residence of the late Abraham Miller.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick double tenement, front, brick and frame house, rear, with lot, East 76th st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 1st av.; lot, 30x102.2 .... $9,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story brown-stone front house, with lot, East 121st st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A; lot, 17.11x100.11 .... $5,500

1 similar house, with lot, East 122d st., s. s., about 275 ft. w. of Avenue A; lot, 16.8x100.11 5,800

By William Kennelly.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, West 26th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th av.; lot, 25x98.2 .... $24,625

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot West 54th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av.; size, 25x178.4 .... $18,117

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

1st av., w. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 124th st., 20.11x75; E. D. Gale, Referee, to George A. Haggerty $8,700

1st av., w. s., 100.8 ft. n. of 124th st., 20x75; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Lafayette Ranney 8,150

1st st., w. s., 120.8 ft. n. of 124th st., 20x75; same to same 8,400

1st av., w. s., 40.11 ft. n. of 124th st., 20x75; same to same 8,100

1st av., w. s., 80.8 ft. n. of 124th st., 20x75; same to same 8,100

1st av., w. s., 60.11 ft. n. of 124th st., 19.9x75; same to same 7,900

8th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 55th st., 25x85; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Andrews Loher 5,000

8th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 55th st., 25x85; same to same 5,000

Clinton Market place, e. s., No. 7, 24.8x42.2; Charles H. Hildreth, Referee, to Simon Bache 6,300

56th st., n. s., 353 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x83.4; Ambrose Monell, Referee, to Peter Goelet and others 7,100

5th av., n. e. corner 73d st., 103x100x irregular, ⅜ part of; Wm. Richardson and wife to Stephen H. Childs 1,000

5th av., n. e. corner 73d st., same property, ⅜ part of; Stephen H. Childs to Sarah M. Richardson 1,000

5th av., n. e. corner 73d st., 150x102.2x50x irregular, ⅜ part of; Sarah M. Richardson and husband to Chas. L. Tiffany .... nom.

11th av., e. s., irregular, part of property of Deaf and Dumb Institution; Samuel Schiffer and wife to Chas. A. Hass 30,000

39th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9; Marion Christopher and husband to Addison Crosby .... nom.

125th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th av. to 126th st., x160; Samuel C. Davis and wife to Charles Davis .... nom.

42d st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9; Hannah Levinthal and husband to Augusta Jacobs 9,000

Avenue D, w. s., 116 ft. s. of 10th st., 22x93; George W. Blunt, Referee, to George Harley 9,500

62d st., n. s., 143 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x68.8½; James Stuart and wife and others to Anderson Fowler 8,000

57th st., n. s., 76.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5; Frank S. Andrew and wife to Joseph M. Porges 15,000

5th st., s. s., 228.5⅛ ft. e. of 2d av., 21.7x96.0½; George Kessler and wife to Maria A. Kessler 14,750

Manhattan st., e. s., 47.10 ft. n. of Houston st., 20.2x29.10; Christian Kranz to Barbara Kranz 2,500

27th st., n. s., 318.9 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x98.9; Conrad Margraf and wife to Nathalie Schumacher 14,500

Greenwich st., s. w. corner of 12th st., 23x44; Max Danziger and others to Jacob David 22,500

126th st., n. s., 510 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x99.11; William H. Craig and wife to Caroline Tripler .... nom.

52d st., n. s., 359 ft. e. of 1st av., 62.9 3-5x50x80x irregular; also 52d st., n. s., 319 ft. e. of 1st av., 70x irregular; Dewitt C. Grinnell and wife to Dudson G. Wells 80,000

52d st., n. s., 116 ft. e. of 1st av., 19⅞x106.8; Dennis Loonie to Mary Loonie 18,000

Grand av., s. e. s., 132 ft., 24th Ward; Joseph Ott to Tressa Goeble 200

125th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x99.10; Daniel C. Deady and wife to Christopher Swezey and others 6,991

132d st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th av., 75x99.11; also 133d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 75x99.11; Jane C. Button and husband to William A. Collins, Jr. .... nom.

132d st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th av., 75x99.11; also 133d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 75x99.11; William A. Collins, Jr., to Jane C. Button .... nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Pier No. 1 East River, 10 years; Mayor, &c., to North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company ... $10,000

10th av., No. 780, store and cellar, 4 years and 5 months; C. Voelzing to Bryan McEntegart 1,200

Greenwich st., No. 830, 7 years; John H. Boschen to G. G. Palmer 800

East 12th st., No. 240, 2 years and 1 month; Charles F. W. Haas to Johanna Nordemann 1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
No. 68 Broadway.

For sale, very cheap, the very desirable house, high stoop brown-stone, 20x56x100, in good order, 32d st., near Madison av.; price $23,000.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, medium-size new house, on 81st st., near Madison av. Price, $16,500; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession May 1, 1876. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROADWAY—125X200 FEET.—FOR SALE—Nos. 444, 446, 448, 450, and 452 Broadway—10 lots—seven of which are fee property, and three are a leasehold from the Lorillard estate; price, $450,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., TWO DOORS FROM 5TH AV.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, also 21x55x100; contains all modern improvements; price low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 337 6th av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 784 5th av., near 62d st.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 929 Madison av., 20x60x80, near 73d st.

Five lots, 94 feet on north side of 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three 18 feet and two 20 feet lots; suitable for immediate improvement.

One lot on 5th av., south-east corner of 66th st., 25x100, opposite Central Park.

Two lots on 64th st., south side, between 5th and Madison avs., 25x100 each.

Four lots, two on 84th and two on 85th sts., between Central Park and 9th av.

Also, many other choice pieces in desirable locations. Apply at office of the estate, of WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—HOUSE AND lot No. 31, 5th av.; price, $45,000; possession April or May 1, 1876; this house is perfectly substantial and well built. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 24 WEST 56TH st., new building, in good order; very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

A COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—FOR sale or exchange; a bargain. Inquire of JOHN MURRAY, No. 55 West 16th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN Litchfield County, Conn.; four to forty acres; fine old trees; large house in good repair; barns, &c. Apply to or address OWNER, No. 210 East 35th st.

A BARGAIN.—A WESTCHESTER FARM, THIRTY-TWO acres; good house, &c.; near the City; a bargain. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD'S

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 744 BROADWAY.

- TO LET—House No. 202 West 43d st., containing thirteen rooms, in fine order.
- TO LET—Second floor, No. 7 Clinton place.
- TO LET—Basement, No. 19 Clinton place.
- TO LET—House No. 19 Washington place; all modern improvements; in excellent order.
- TO LET—Upper part No. 6 Clinton place.
- TO LET—Fine loft in building Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st., with steam power.
- TO LET—House No. 27 Bedford st.; also, house No. 48 Clinton place; both in very good order.
- TO LET—Upper part No. 14 West 11th st.; nine rooms.
- TO LET—House corner St. Mark's place and 2d av., twenty rooms, 35x100; all modern improvements; to rent cheap.
- TO LET—Third floor No. 828 Broadway, for dwelling or business purposes.
- TO LET—Second floor corner 8th st. and Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED TO FILL DEMANDS.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN EXTRA WIDE corner house, on 5th av., elegantly furnished, and with stable.

Also, on West 33d st., near 5th av., a very elegantly and fully furnished full-size house.

Also, on 5th av., near 42d st., a fully furnished house, at a very low rent to an approved tenant.

Also, on Madison av., a handsomely and fully furnished house, at a great bargain.

Also, an elegant, full-size corner house, on Madison av.

Also, an extra richly furnished house, on a prominent corner on 5th av. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers to let or lease his residence, situated on 138th st. and Southern Boulevard, Twenty-third Ward. The house is in complete order, large, and well adapted for a large family; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., with gas throughout. The grounds contain about twenty-five acres under high cultivation, with hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, and conservatory, with choicest fruit of various kinds. It has a commanding view of the East River and surrounding country; all necessary outbuildings in good order; in short, a most desirable residence, being within twenty minutes of Forty-second Street Depot. JOHN J. CRANE, No. 76 Wall st.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CORRECT LISTS NOW READY.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT AUDUBON PARK, City of New-York, large double house; all conveniences, and two and a half acres of land; also stable; this property has a river front unsurpassed, and is in fine order; rent, $3,000. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN & BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURNISHED,) No 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house, high stoop, 25 by 60, lot 98, No. 356 West 23d st.; twenty-three rooms; modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

MORRISTOWN.—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, elegant mansion; fifteen rooms; all improvements; four acres, with barn and garden. J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Morristown, N. J.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—An unfurnished house to let for board of gentleman and wife; three rooms retained. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.; will remove to No. 666 6th av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements, No. 199 Orange st., corner of Sheffield, Newark, N. J.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 225 EAST 31st st.; fine order; rent low to good tenant. Apply to owner on premises.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 170 6TH AV., corner of 12th st. Apply at No. 12 West 39th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

PRIVATE HOTEL TO LET.—A MAGNIFICENT palatial residence, built for private use, but very well adapted for a private hotel, would be rented to a party able to furnish $10,000 to complete the building. A house full of very remunerative boarders guaranteed; would rent for four per cent. of its cost; location within eleven miles of City, in the centre of a beautiful park, within five minutes of depot; scenery not surpassed for beauty in the United States; a remarkably healthy location. For particulars and photograph of the building, inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 9 Pine st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO RENT.

Eighth av., No. 461, corner 33d st., to rent from May 1; a superior location for business. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 734 BROADWAY.—PUBLISHERS, woolen men, importers, &c., call and examine the finest store of its size on Broadway; 25x137; five stories, two basements; heated with steam; a perfect store; rent reduced. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS OF NO. 72 Beekman st., 25x90, finished throughout, and with gas and water; well lighted. Inquire of BARMER, HAYS & Co., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size 37x100 about. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts; large, well lighted, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE

THE OFFICES

NOW OCCUPIED BY THE

N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.,

No. 52 Broadway,

EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.,
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION.

Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes.

Also, other desirable offices in same building.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE STORE and basement, corner of 5th av. and 22d st. HENRY BERGH, No. 100 East 22d st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 22D ST.—ENTIRE BUILDING, with rear entrance, to lease for business purposes. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

VACANT LOTS TO LET—WITH WATER FRONT, between 53d and 54th sts., 1st av. and East River. Apply at Nos. 261 and 263 Water st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S,
CORNER 11TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
(Established 1853.)
Best class of servants waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU FOR FAMILIES, hotels, and others wanting good, reliable help, and German girls for City or country. No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman who understands her duties thoroughly; is a quick, competent chamber-maid and a good waitress; or will assist with the washing and ironing; has good recommendations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 151 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; good City references. Call at No. 430 West 46th st., near 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and fine washing; three years' reference from last place. Address J. C., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and nurse; best of references. Call for two days at No. 401 East 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best reference. Call at No. 5 East 39th st.

COOK, COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, or House-work.—By a Protestant young woman, very good cook; good laundress; can take a laundress' place; thoroughly understands all kinds of house-work, and willing to do it at moderate wages; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NICE, OBLIGING SWEDISH girl; cook, wash, iron, and general house-work; references; good family cook throughout; bread, soups, &c.; will do all in her power to please her employer and retain a home; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as first-class cook; understands English and French kitchen, and has the very best of references. Call at Morison's Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address particularly.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK; UNDERSTANDS fowls, larding, makes soups of all kinds; is an excellent baker and dessert maker; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN PROTESTANT girl as good plain cook in an American private family up-town; a good baker; willing to do plain washing; best references given. Address only, for two days, German Cook, No. 225 East 26th st., rear.

COOK, AND HELP IN THE LAUNDRY.—By a steady, quiet, faithful woman, with good reference; is an excellent cook and baker; neat and economical. Call, or address, Cook, at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A capable middle-aged American woman; City or country; good testimonials produced, and City reference. Call at No. 43 King st., rear.

COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference No. 78 9th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as good plain cook and excellent baker, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 30th st., third floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR WOULD DO House-work.—By a neat, tidy, competent, industrious girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; has lived with some of the best families, to whom she refers. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; first-class City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 15.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 5, second floor.

COOK.—BY A COLORED COOK IN PRIVATE FAMILY or boarding-house; is first class; has City reference. Call or address No. 106 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; would engage for $8 a week; cuts and trims in all the styles; can use several machines. Address J. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY; City or country; five years' reference. Address E. V., No. 499 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-recommended German girl to do general house work; is neat and tidy and of pleasant disposition. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of this name and address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS A good plain cook, washer or ironer; good City reference; City or country. Call for three days at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN to do house-work in a small family; a home preferred to high wages; no objection to the country. Call at No. 3 Sheriff st., near Grand st., rear house.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl, neat and tidy, to do general house-work; is well recommended and not afraid to work. Call at Morison's first-class institute, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.; please notice this address particularly.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO do general house-work in a small family; City or country; good references. Call at 423 East 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as lady's maid and first-class seamstress, or would go by the day or week as dress-maker; City recommendations. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR TO sew by the Day.—Good reference. Address H. A., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting and puffing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as laundress or chamber-maid; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 330 West 44th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS or plain cook. Call for two days at No. 417 West 32d st., second floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A MOST COMPETENT AND HIGHLY-recommended young woman; has lived three years with her former employer, who can be seen; she is capable to bring a baby up on the bottle and take the entire care; is also a good seamstress. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS infant's nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 558 7th av., near 40th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse for growing children and useful person; eight years' reference from present employer. Apply for two days at No. 153 West 34th st.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE (PROTESTANT); has excellent references from last place; can take a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse; capable of taking entire charge of a baby; excellent reference. Call at No. 201 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of children; prefers to go with a lady that boards; good reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th st.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an experienced German Protestant girl in an American private family up-town, as thorough parlor or chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; best City references given. Address only, for two days, German Advertiser, No. 225 East 26th st., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WHO CAN cut, fit, and operate on machine; would assist with chamber-work; five years' City reference. Address or call at No. 567 1st av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wash-woman to go out by the day; reference. Address No. 326 East 22d st., second floor; back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; or would go out by the day. Call at No. 453 West 46th st., top floor.

MALES.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, ABOUT TWENTY-two years of age, wants a situation with a responsible party; writes a good hand; would go to any part of the world. Address Lock Box No. 20, Elizabeth, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has six years' first-class City references; can be highly recommended; has lived with the best families in this City. Call on or address D. C., No. 106 East 28th st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, single; is a good City driver; perfectly understands the proper care and management of horses, &c.; two years' excellent City reference from last place. Call or address K. T., Harnett's livery stable, No. 15 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FRENCH coachman who understands the treatment of horses thoroughly, and who is a safe and excellent driver; City or country; is well recommended. Call at Morison's Servants' Office, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH NO family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Address J. D., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A STEADY man, English, married; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; can milk; would take charge of a gentleman's place; best references. Address D. Kings, No. 123 Cedar st.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE man (Protestant) as first-class coachman; reference from first-class families as sober, honest, industrious, prompt, and careful. Address H. B., No. 22 East 39th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GOOD, active married man, no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class vegetable gardener; English; best references. Address Thomas, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN, WITH TWELVE YEARS' reference; is a good, capable driver; sober, honest, and industrious. Apply or address Coachman, No. 334 6th av.; ice-cream saloon.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN; is able and willing; has excellent recommendations from last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can produce four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging, and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call on or address L. K., private stable, No. 47 East 52d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE man; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference from last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call, or address, Coachman, No. 12 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) AS coachman; he understands his business perfectly, also gardening of vegetables. Call on or address U. K., No. 309 Broome st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; ten years' reference from last place. Address W. L., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, single; understands his business thoroughly; good City references; no objection to country. Address for two days J. C., No. 39 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; careful driver; three and a half years in last place. Call or address H. B., No. 47 West 30th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrances, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter maker; best of reference from last employer. Address Scotia, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AMERICAN married man, highly recommended, to work a farm on shares; is steady and sober, and economical. Call at Morison's Reliable Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT MARRIED man; is a good, practical vegetable grower; understands the care of flowers; can take full care of a gentleman's place. Address W. F. S., No. 91 West Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH married gardener, who understands every branch of his business, and who has excellent references. Call or address Morison's Servants' Exchange, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of this address.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to take charge of a first-class place; married, without family; seven years' reference. Call on or address M. B. M., at Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS THE CULTURE OF hot-house and green-house plants; also hot and cold graperies, the laying out of grounds, &c.; five years' reference from last employer; married. Address J. H., care Mr. Elliot, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND FARMER—COOK.—BY A German couple; man understands his business, and not afraid of work; wife is good cook, washer, and ironer, and dairy woman; references satisfactory; wages moderate. Call at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN GARDENER, who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, the cultivation of vegetables, &c. Call at No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SWISS; UNDERSTANDS the care of greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; good references. Call or address S. T., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; SINGLE; understands the care of horses, and is willing and obliging; good references. Address F. Link, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT WAITER speaking a little English, having best references; in a private family. Address Lavenchy, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City references from his last employers; City or country. Address W. H., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family as waiter and to drive a horse; is willing; reference. Address W. R., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address G. H., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A COMPETENT French waiter or valet, whose family is about breaking up. Call at present employer's, No. 6 East 35th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter, in a private family; has had great experience in the service; good City references. Address A. M., No. 165 West 31st st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT FARMER and wife, without children, to manage and do the work on a farm forty miles from the City; the man must understand thoroughly all branches of farming and gardening, and the woman must be a good cook and buttermaker, and in Summer assist with washing and ironing for the family; they must know how, be willing to, and expect to work, and of this bring good City references. Address Post Office Box No. 2,593.

WANTED—MEN, IN EVERY TOWN IN THE Union for the fastest selling and best paying article extant; no trouble for live men to make $70 per week; men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. $1 samples free for trial. C. L. RAY & CO., Chicago.

NURSE WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A young Protestant woman to take charge of a child and do sewing. Apply at No. 26 East 10th st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED—in an up-town family; a cook and laundress; also a waitress and chamber-maid; best City references required. For name and address apply to Mr. Styles, No. 743 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS MAN WANTED—OF GOOD address, as floor-walker; must have had City experience in that capacity. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., to STERN BROTHERS, No. 367 6th av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR PROTESTANT woman as cook. The right person can find a home and good compensation by addressing S. R. K., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN OR ENGLISH cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; must be well recommended. Apply after 9 A. M., to No. 107 East 78th st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, of experience, as nurse and seamstress; must have several years' reference. Address L. R., No. 12 East 40th st.

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie sts.

SAFES.

THREE SAFES FOR SALE AT NO. 80 Nassau st., second floor; can be seen between 12 noon, and 1 o'clock. WM. PORTER, Jr., Administrator of estate of N. Leopold, deceased, office of E. New, No. 83 Nassau st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEable shoes for gentleman or lady; Ladies' Rubbers, 55 cents. at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.,

Will speak Sunday evening, the 27th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, immediately after the Service of Song.

Medical Students' Meeting, Sunday, 4 o'clock.
Bible Class, (Dr. Thomson's,) Sunday, 5 o'clock.
Young Men's Meeting, Sunday, 6:30 o'clock.
Young Men's Meeting, Thursday evening, 8 o'clock.
Young Men's Meeting, Saturday evening, 8:30 o'clock.
Daily meeting for prayer in the lecture room at 4 o'clock. Open to all classes.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor. On Sunday, the services will be conducted by S. Holsted's Praying Band, 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.; Samuel Holsted, leader. Young people's meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free. Come all.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 20TH st.—Dr. Bellows will preach morning at 11. Subject—"Poetry of the Bible and its Influence." Evening, seats free. Subject—"Influence of Our Idea of Heaven Upon Our Aims and Efforts to Improve the World."

ANNUNCIATION CHURCH, 14TH ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Seats free. Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector. Quinquagesima—Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. Service and sermon in the German language, 7:30 P. M.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand st., Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Noonday prayer-meetings, 12 to 1. Subject for Sunday evening—"Thou Art the Man." Seats free.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, Rev. Wm. Lloyd, Pastor.—Subject for morning—"Christ's Invitation to the Burdened." Evening—"Saul and the Witch of Endor." Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Pastor, preaching Sunday morning and evening; hours of service 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited to attend.

A FAIR QUESTION—"CHRIST OR MOODY—WHICH?" By HENRY S. LOBINGIER. A four page tract. 740 pages for $1. Specimen copies supplied gratis to applicants. Address orders to THOMAS HOLMAN, corner Centre and White sts., New-York.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—The Pastor, Rev. Charles E. Harris, will preach morning and evening; seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. G. H. Gregory, Pastor, will preach to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. F. G. CLARK, D. D., will preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services: 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
Will preach morning and evening.
Rev. J. W. BONHAM,
Head of the House of the Evangelists, will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor
Sunday morning, at 11.
Evening, 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 42d st.—Hours of services 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Right Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, will preach in the morning, Rev. J. W. Bonham in the afternoon, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. in the evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Baptism administered. Sunday-school, 2:30. Pastor's Bible Class, 3. Prayer-meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Ash Wednesday services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All the seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN) corner Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 27th inst. Services at 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st.—Sunday, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.; Ash Wednesday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Evening sermon by Rev. Dr. Seymour, Dean of Theological Seminary. Wednesday evening lectures, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—The Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORNER of 9th av. and 28th st.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. J. B. Flagg will preach.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Green st., near Canal.—Rev. H. B. Chapin will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER st., near Waverley place.—Rev. Dr. Deems is to preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All seats free. Gentlemen at the door to meet strangers.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector. Divine service, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

D. L. MOODY AND IRA D. SANKEY

will conduct religious services at the Hippodrome, between Madison and 4th avs., and 26th and 27th sts.,
SUNDAY, FEB. 27, 1876.
IN MADISON AV. HALL.
For Christians, 8 to 8:45 A. M.
For women only, 3 to 4 P. M.
For men only, 8 to 9 P. M.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.
NOON SERVICE
Every day—Saturday and Sunday excepted. (Entrance on Madison av.)
SUBJECTS FOR THE WEEK:
Monday, Feb. 28.—Reports of the Lord's work.
Tuesday, Feb. 29.—Joy.
Wednesday, March 1.—What it is to believe on Christ.
Thursday, March 2.—Praise.
Friday, March 3.—Intemperance.
Saturday, March 4, and every Saturday thereafter, this meeting will be held in ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st., near 4th av., from 12 to 1 o'clock. Subject: "Special Prayer for Christian Work."
EVERY NIGHT—Saturday excepted—Services in large hall, Madison av., at 8 o'clock.
OVERFLOW MEETING, 4th av. hall, from 8 to 8:45, will be conducted for the week beginning Monday, Feb. 28, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D., and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY.
The doors will be open one-half hour before each service.
WOMEN'S MEETING every day—Sunday excepted—from 1 to 1:45 P. M., in the church, (Dr. [illegible]'s,) Madison av., corner 29th st.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED FOR ANY OF THE MEETINGS.

DR. JOHN HALL

Will preach at the Service of Song, Sunday evening, 27th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison avenue, corner of 47th st.
Rev. William T. Sabine, the Rector, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.
Children's service at 3:30 o'clock P. M.
Prayer meetings Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, when Gospel Hymns, by Mr. Sankey, will be used.
Mr. Weeks leads the singing at all the services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and evening, 7:30 o'clock. Service of song, 8 P. M.; sermon by Pastor. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor, will preach to-morrow. Services begin in the morning at 10:30 and afternoon at 4.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 7th av.—Rev. John Dowling, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible-classes and Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

HE NEEDS NO WHITEWASHING.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach the pure word of God, in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Time and Manner of the Judgment."

MUSIC FOR EASTER, 1876.

Easter cantata, "The Singing of Birds," Geo. W. Warren, 75c.; "Angels Roll the Rock Away," Thomas, 50c.; "Now is Christ Risen," G. W. Warren, $1 50; "Christ Our Passover," Wheat, 60c. Easter Carols: "Sweet Easter Bells," Wm. A. Pond, Jr.; "Hail Bright Easter Morn," Pond, Jr.; "Ye Sons and Daughters of the Lord," Thomas; "Raise the Song for Easter," Backus; "Christ is Risen," "Roman Soldier," "Birds are Singing," G. W. Warren; each 10c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square, New-York.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent, Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject: "Rights and Duties."

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Mission-school, 2:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Blackboard Class at 2:30, and Primary Class at 3 o'clock, this day, in chapel, 24th st.; Superintendent's Class, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Chapel; Normal Class, Thursday, at 4:45, in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORNER of William, Fulton, and Ann sts.; entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 53 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 31st st. and 9th av.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. H. DePuy, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. G. C. LORIMER, OF BOSTON, WILL preach morning and evening in the Church of the Disciples, (Dr. Hepworth's,) corner of Madison av. and 45th st., on Sunday, 27th inst.

REV. DR. CUYLER, OF BROOKLYN, WILL preach in Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av. and 48th st., to-morrow evening, Feb. 27. Service to commence at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Services: Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; preacher, the Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M.; preacher, Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Beach, Rector of St. Peter's Church; services on Ash Wednesday, 7, 9, 10:30, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. daily during Lent, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Peculiar Principles of Baptists a Safeguard of the Republic," by request. At 7:30 P. M., subject—"How Shall we Dispose of Christ?" Strangers invited. Baptism after the evening service.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder William Stuart, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the speedy coming of Christ and a future life, by a resurrection from the dead at the last day.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; singing-school 3:30 P. M.; strangers welcome; sermon by the Rector.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services: 11 o'clock, morning prayer and sermon—"Music, in Worship and Life;" at 7:30, evening prayer and sermon—"On Preaching Christ."

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services: 11 o'clock, morning prayer and sermon; at 7:30, evening prayer and sermon. The Rector will officiate.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Mr. R. W. [illegible] will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. AND Madison av.—Rev. Bishop Janes will preach on Sunday, Feb. 27. Services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. ORRIN PHILIP GIFFORD,
Who has been preaching to large congregations in Pittsfield, Mass., will occupy this pulpit, morning and evening.
Morning subject:
"AS LITTLE CHILDREN."
Evening:
"OUR FATHER."
All cordially invited.

THE LAST SERMON IN THE COURSE upon "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life" will be preached on Sunday evening, 27th inst., at the Church of the Atonement, Madison av. and 28th st., by Rev. Dr. McKim, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem; subject: "The Sunday School." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of East 10th st., Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverly place, Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector.—Services Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent at 10:30 and 7:45. Rev. John L. Egbert, of Springfield, Mass., will preach Sunday, Feb. 27.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875.

JOHN W. HARPER,
JOSEPH A. HARPER,
Executors.

P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 23 Pine st., N. Y.

n27 law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 57 Lewis st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of August next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1876.

PHILIP MICHEL,
JOHN F. MILLER, } Executors.
FELIX BROWN,

f19-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER CAULDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Deane & Chamberlin, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1876.

WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL, Executor.
NATHAN BISHOP, Executor.

ja29-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.

JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, } Executors.
AARON J. VANDERPOEL,

ja22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYRON J. FRISBIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 24 West 15th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1876.

JOANNA E. FRISBIE, Executrix.
HENRY HAYES, Executor.

ja29-law6mS*

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1876.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500.—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man having this amount, can find an opening in a business established in 1852; the senior partner retires on account of age. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A RARE CHANCE.

An old grocery, established thirty years, doing a large business, will be sold at a bargain; satisfactory reason for selling. Apply to No. 308 Spring st., corner Renwick st.

ANY PARTY HAVING $3,000 CASH MAY join equally in a pleasant business which has netted $300 per day. Address CALIFORNIA, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 IN AN old well-established business paying about $10,000 yearly. J. RUDLER, No. 245 Greenwich st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—350 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, ranges, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue. No. 78 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1876, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room; sale for account of whom it may concern, three Receivers' certificates of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, $1,000 each.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

RUSSIA....WED., March 1 | PARTHIA...WED., March 15
CHINA.....WED., March 8 | ABYSSINIA, Wed., M'ch 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC............SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Rolland..........Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Danre..............Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.........March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN......March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA........March 28, at 7 A. M.
WYOMING........April 4, at 2 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND.........Tuesday, Feb. 29, 3 P. M.
HELVETIA........Saturday, March 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Sweden, at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1, upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, Pacific Mail Dock.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA...............Thursday, April 6

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—On and after March 1 the steam-ships of this line will discharge and load cargo, also, embark passengers at their Pier, No. 42 North River, (Pacific Mail Dock,) foot of Canal st.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS..........March 1.
ETNA..........March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS.........March 11.
CLARIBEL......March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..........THURSDAY, March 2
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY..........FEB. 26
GEORGIA..................WEDNESDAY.........MARCH 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped. Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C. For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 7
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, March 16

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green. McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO..........March 1 | NAVARINO..........Mar. 25
HIDALGO..........March 11 | COLOMBO..........April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND.......March 4 | SWITZERLAND.......March 16
NEDERLAND.......March 28 | KENILWORTH.......April 8

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND.......March 4 | KENILWORTH.......March 16
VADERLAND.......March 26 | SWITZERLAND.......April 9

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent. No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*LORD CLIVE......Mar. 2 | *CITY of BRISTOL March 30
INDIANA..........March 16 | OHIO..........April 6
ILLINOIS.........March 23 | PENNSYLVANIA......April 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER.......Sat., Feb. 26 | AMERICA......Sat., March 11
HERMANN......Sat., March 4 | WESER........Sat., March 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK, TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..............30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.
VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.......Saturday, April 8

Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—GEORGE GUNN, plaintiff, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY and MARY JANE RIDGWAY his wife, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Jane E. Ridgway, Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, and Susan Gunn his wife, Mary Bidwell and Samuel Bidwell her husband, Julia Beach and Henry Beach her husband, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat and B. V. Moffat her husband, Annette Bartlett and R. Eugene Bartlett her husband, Addie J. Graves, Harriet F. Gunn, wife of George Gunn, the plaintiff, Joseph R. Gunn and Minnie Gunn his wife, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary R. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, and James A. Styron, her husband, Susan T. Mercer and William M. Mercer her husband, and William B. Hoag, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.
SAMUEL NEWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. SAMUEL NEWELL,
ja29-1aw6w8* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIA RACHEL RHOADES, Plaintiff, against RICHARD M. SHAW, Adolph B. Ansbacher, Terence Farley, John Mitchell, Patrick S. Colton and ——— Colton, his wife, Robert Shotwell, Charles H. Schwab, John B. Smith, Henry Ferris, Patrick D. Casey, John Casey, Michael Sheehy, Bradford Willard, Charles P. Rogers, James M. Wentz, Peter A. Guertin, Joseph H. Bunsted, Eugene H. Paddock, Philip S. Taggart, William L. Bones, Joseph H. Weller, James A. Hersey, Levi M. Bates, George G. Kellogg, Jacob B. Croxson, Oscar G. Ditmars, James H. Sohier, Robert A. Fisher, Henry R. McElligott, Robert M. Roberts, Henry S. Hawks, Tobias New, Charles Ingebrand, John B. Ellwood, John Dowd, James J. Scallon, and John F. Schenck, Defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at number seventy-one (71) Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 4th, 1876.
OWEN & GRAY,
f26-1aw6w8* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY OF NEW-YORK, Place of trial.—WILLIAM H. CROMWELL, DAVID W. CROMWELL, and ALBERT CROMWELL, plaintiffs, against THOMAS B. JORDAN and WILLIAM F. CLARK, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-four 40-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 2d day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated January 27, 1876.
EDWARD P. WILDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1876.
f19-1aw6w8* E. P. WILDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN McKEON, Plaintiff, against EZEKIEL DONNELL, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 30th December, 1875.
EDWIN McCAHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December, 1875.—Dated 11th January, 1876. EDWIN McCAHILL,
ja22-1aw6w8* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—FRANCES E. WALES, plaintiff, against LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, William J. Sherwood, John Burke, and Frederick Lewis, as assignee of Lewis J. Phillips for the benefit of creditors, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 175 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 3, 1876.
G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 4th day of February, 1876. G. W. COTTERILL,
fe26-1aw6w8* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., as special guardian of Sarah E. Clark, an infant, plaintiff.—GEORGE HOBART SCOTT, Libbie M. R. Scott, his wife; John McLoughlin, Henry Van Schaick, William Sloane, John Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell, Walter W. Law, Henry T. Sloane, Thomas C. Sloane, and George Hoffman, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 154 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th January, 1876. EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in the said office on the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1876. EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
f12-1aw6w8*

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after March 15 next.

The transfer books will close March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the morning of 16th March.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD Co., No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

THE INTEREST MATURING MARCH 1, 1876, on the fifteen-year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after Wednesday, March 1, 1876. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, LAFAYETTE, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due 1st March, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.
ADAMS EARL, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND becoming due March 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, New-York City.
THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, of Long Island.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND FURS, WARRANTED HALF PRICE.—Mourning hats, crape veils, black silk hats, old ladies' bonnets, cream felt hats. This is valuable. BINNS' millinery, No. 761 Broadway. Remember up stairs. Save this.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.
WILLIAM SLOANE.
GEORGE H. STUART.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.
JAMES M. HALSTED.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.
ALANSON TRASK.
ELBERT B. MONROE.
HENRY A. HURLBUT.
JAMES M. MORRISON.
HENRY B. HYDE.
DANIEL DODD.
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JOHN J. McCOOK.
HENRY G. MARQUAND.
EDMUND A. SMITH.
WILLIAM MILES.
B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Vice-Pres't.

Home Investment!

CONNECTICUT CENTRAL FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due 1895; interest payable April and October, in this City. ISSUE LIMITED BY STOCKHOLDERS' VOTE TO $400,000. ROAD IS COMPLETE, and runs from Hartford, Conn., to Springfield, Mass., traversing the Connecticut Valley. For sale, at 90 and interest, by

RANDAL H. FOOTE,
NO. 70 BROADWAY and NO. 15 NEW ST., N. Y.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 16, 1876.

Jacob Campbell,
Elisha Brooks,
Chas. E. Fleming,
Russell H. Hoadley,
Edward Hotchkiss,
Henry Sidenberg,
Wm. D. Ryder,
Jno. L. Daniels,
Fred'k Haselton,
H. O. Hotchkiss,
Fred'k S. Myers,
John Nesbit,
John B. Snook,
Geo. A. Leavitt,
S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Sam'l Hawk,
Olin G. Walbridge,
Aaron S. Robbins,
Zimri West,
Edwin G. Freligh,
Joseph H. Didier,
John A. Merritt,
August Pottier,
Wm. W. Watson,
Henry L. Hotchkiss,
Henry J. Robinson,
Chas. H. Meigs,
Joseph S. Lowrey.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency. J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will please call on E. BEADLESTON, at the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, corner of 3d av. and 7th st., to arrange to have the interest paid.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. ARE offering privileges on this active stock market at very close rates. Contracts issued one month ago, costing $50 and upward, are now worth on many stocks from five to ten times the cost. Any stock at the Exchange bought or sold on a margin of five per cent. Address for information,
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

UNITED STATES NEW 5-20 BONDS, 1865, for $1,000 each. Nos. 49,474 and 49,475, and No. 23,077 of '67s, for $1,000. Also Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Bond of $1,000, No. 233. Any one holding the above mentioned bonds will please confer with WM. PORTER, Jr., Administrator estate of N. Leopold, deceased, office of E. New, No. 83 Nassau st.

HARLEM BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at their banking rooms on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876. Polls open from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of February, 1876.
W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 14, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th st., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, Mr. CHARLES A. HULL was appointed Secretary, and Mr. RICHARD W. CLARK Assistant Secretary, of the company. SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.
LAND MORTGAGE BONDS
Due March 1, 1876, bought by
H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DEPOSITORS IN FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS Bank can collect dividend. SAM. L. HARRIS, Banker, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond st.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, will be purchased by A. ISELIN & CO., No. 48 Wall st.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM. No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECOND story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO RENT, with board, second-story front alcove room. Parties wishing a good home, first-class table, please call at No. 2 Van Nest place, in Charles st.

A PARTY DESIRING SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations on 5th av. (private table if preferred) can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., Everett Library.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Beautiful location; two handsome square and two hall rooms, with excellent board, at very moderate prices.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—WELL-furnished sunny front room and bedroom, second floor; price very low; good table; references; hall rooms, $7 to $9.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished square rooms, on second and third floors above; large, cheerful dining-room on parlor floor; house 28 feet wide.

FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms, No. 264 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also a few ladies.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front suite of rooms, with or without board; reasonable terms.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Third-story front alcove room, with board; southern exposure; best references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, rooms, singly or en suite; terms moderate; house and table first class. MRS. E. G. SMITH.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM, with board, for gentleman, in a family of refinement.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE; also, other rooms; house and table first-class; references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor; breakfast if desired. References.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second-story front room, southern exposure; also, large and hall rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND first-class appointments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

MARKOE HOUSE, 9TH AND CHESTNUT, Philadelphia. Elegant rooms; $1 to $3 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, CHILD, AND nurse desire two bedrooms and sitting-room on same floor in a private family where there are no other boarders; reference exchanged. Address, stating terms, L., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and three sons; would require a parlor, and bedroom on second floor, unfurnished; also rooms for sons; best of reference required; permanent if suited. Address, stating location and terms, Post Office Box No. 490, New-York.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN BOARD AND room; location between 10th and 21st sts.; terms not to exceed $16 per week. Address Q. P. R., Box No. 307 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman, wife, and child; terms must be moderate. Address P. L. B., Box No. 4,301 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM—Also, one single room, near Union Club, without meals; house first-class and very private. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath and closet, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board. No. 37 East 19th st., near Broadway.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Inquire at No. 38 West 32d st., near 5th av.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING room and two or three large sleeping rooms, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—SUPERIOR ROOMS, opposite Hotel Brunswick; single or in suites; references exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
late Henry H. Leeds & Miner.
Gallery and office No. 845 Broadway.
The private collection of high class and valuable MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the gallery of MR. J. T. SANFORD,

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY and EVENING, at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th st., embracing a number of important works by the most distinguished artists of the various modern schools.

The sale will take place TUESDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the gallery as above.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON RICE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Solomon Rice, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN D. TITSWORTH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of John D. Titsworth, of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law.—A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BAUSH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 21st day of February, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES STONEHILL, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. ANTHONY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James L. Anthony, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1876.
SYLVESTER L. WOODHOUSE, Assignee,
f12-1aw3w8* No. 150 Front st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of February, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of REUBEN H. PLASS, surviving partner, &c., of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
f26-1aw3w8* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that JOB WOODRUFF, of the town of Newton, in the County of Sussex, in the State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Feb. 18, 1876.
f26-1aw3w* EDWARD C. MOORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 26, at 1:30,
GRAND TITIENS MATINEE.
LA FAVORITA.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS,
BRIGNOLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, REINA.
Musical Director and Conductor, MAX MARETZEK.
Seats can now be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music and at No. 114 Broadway.
MONDAY, Feb. 28, BOSTON THEATRE.

THERESA TITIENS, TO-DAY.
LAST APPEARANCE BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FOR BOSTON, AT THE MATINEE AT 1:30 P. M.

MATINEE TO DAY AT 1:30 P. M.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
LA FAVORITA.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS..........as..........LEONORA

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
EVERY NIGHT at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
MR. G. F. ROWE'S NEW COMEDY,
BRASS. BRASS. BRASS.
NEW COMPANY, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.
CROWDED HOUSES DELIGHTED BY THE
"ORIGINAL HILARITY," (NYM CRINKLE.)
BOX OFFICE OPEN 8 TO 4.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.
MR. G. F. ROWE as WAIFTON STRAY.
SEE THIS RING?
FACT! FACT!!
"I ASSURE YOU!"

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY of NEW-YORK,
combined with
THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.
THIRD CONCERT
of this season
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
at
STEINWAY HALL.

WALPURGIS NIGHT..........F. Mendelssohn
ARIA FROM EZIO (Nasce al bosco)..........G. F. Haendel
And, for the first time in America,
CHRISTUS (first part)..........F. Liszt
For Soli, Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH..........Conductor

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra; tickets for sale at 114 and 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, AT 8,
FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Soloist: MR. WILLIAM MASON, Piano.

SYMPHONY, in G, (No. 13, Breitkopf and Haertel's edition)..........Haydn
CONCERTO, in C, (Koechel, 467,) piano and orchestra..........Mozart
MR. WILLIAM MASON.
OVERTURE, Coriolan, op. 62..........Beethoven
SUITE, No. 2, in F, op. 194, (new)..........Raff
In Ungarischer Weise.

Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

MASONIC TEMPLE—TO-NIGHT.—BELEW, THE mesmerist; JOHN GRIFFIN, recitationist. Mrs. Dr. M. A. MILLER. The best and cheapest entertainment in New-York.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1876, at 8 P. M., at CHICKERING HALL,
corner 18th st. and 5th av.
CHIEF JUSTICE DALY,
the President, will deliver the annual address.
Subject—"Explorations, Discoveries, and Geographical Work of the World in 1875."
Illustrated by stereopticon views.
ELIAL F. HALL, Recording Secretary.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Entire change for Monday, Feb. 21, and during the week. A new serio-comic play, entitled
UNCLE ANTHONY.
Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Mr. Murray, Miss Alice Ross, Seely, Murray and Runnells, the original Southern Jubilee Singers, ten in number. Jennings, McDermott, Wild, and the entire company, in new acts. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
GENERAL ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8.
A GREAT BILL.
C. T. NICHOLS, A. H. SHELDON.
THE TRAMP.
NOBBS, THE BOUNCER, and JOE, THE ORPHAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR
THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMPSON STREET.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday, at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CNÆSAR.
A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
MATINEE TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.
EVERY EVENING, the largest and best company in the world. Harry Montague, Herr Schultz, La Belle Victoria, and 160 great stars.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.
(Late Dan Bryant's.) Overflowing houses and great success of the famous CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS. Sixty performers. The largest Minstrel Band in the world. MATINEE TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

DRUNK ON COLD WATER.
Mind over matter. Wonder, astonishment, and amazement. The great hallucination. TO-NIGHT. Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av.; 25 and 50 cents.

FROBISHER'S BLOOD AND BREATH
For Lungs and Limbs.
25 cents. GOODYEAR'S, No. 897 Broadway.

CABINET OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL INstitute on free exhibition daily at No. 737 Broadway. Analysis of character made by an experienced examiner from 9 till 6 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Now open.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' fifth party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. Teachers state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS GOVerness, daily or resident, for young children; reference given and required. Address Governess, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR GERMAN language. Applicants received between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. at No. 252 Madison av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE
New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company,
North-east corner of UNION SQUARE,
4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.
C. K. GARRISON, President.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE
METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO
Broadway, corner of 46th st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1876.

To Our Gas Consumers:

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st of March, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, President.

ICE FOR SALE—DELIVERED HERE, OR IN Bridgeport. Inquire of Charles A. Peck, No. 5 Day st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
Mr. A. M. PALMER..........Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH. | THIS WEEK, 92D TO 100TH TIME OF ROSE MICHEL. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, One Hundredth Performance.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26, SIXTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

Messrs. SHOOK and PALMER in accordance with their custom upon the hundredth performance of plays at this theatre, will on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, (THE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL,) present to every lady entering the theatre a SOUVENIR of the event. On this occasion that souvenir will be an elegant volume of eighty pages, bound in satin, and containing a history of the remarkable successes of this theatre, together with accurate illustrations of all the scenes of these great plays, and the casts of all the plays given in the house.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. KELLOGG.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director.

The SALE OF RESERVED SEATS for the brief season of KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA announced to commence on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, is now open. The first representation of the season will present Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in her unrivaled rendition of Lady Henrietta in Flotow's opera, MARTHA.

On TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 29, the favorite prima donna contralto, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, will receive her annual BENEFIT, the performance consisting of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL, VAN ZANDT and Mrs. SEGUIN both appearing, with a strong caste. WEDNESDAY, Meyerbeer's grand opera, THE STAR OF THE NORTH, its first production here in English; KELLOGG as Catarina.

THURSDAY, ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT;) FRIDAY, LUCIA, (KELLOGG;) SATURDAY NIGHT, MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)

Grand Opera Matinée on SATURDAY, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG appearing.

Reserved seats, $2. Sold at Academy Box Office; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

, A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
, MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
Miss Fanny Davenport,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.
14TH PIQUE MATINEE TO-DAY at 1:30.

LAST WEEK.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER COLORS
now open at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of 4th av. and 23d st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M.
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
will be presented, with new and appropriate scenery and appointments, Goldsmith's glorious comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
CHARLES MARLOW..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, FEB. 26,
LAST NIGHT OF
LUCILLE WESTERN,
when she will appear as
MARGARET ROOKLEY,
in the thrilling drama of
THE CHILD STEALER.
The last East Lynne Matinee THIS AFTERNOON, at 2. All reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER.
SUCCESS of QUEEN and WOMAN. | EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and at the MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, QUEEN AND WOMAN. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, Mrs. G. C. HOWARD in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.
Grand Olio of 60 Star Artists.
Liveliest, funniest, and spiciest entertainment in New-York. Handsomest Ballet. Most beautiful models.
Matinee To-Day. | CHRONIQUE SCANDALEUSE, or, THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.
Fattie Stewart. Hugh Haggerty. Mlle. Bertha. | Carlyle & Son. Maud Meryl. Mlle. Cammara. | Jas. Messenger. L. & F. Parker. Mlle. Young.

BEST NEW MUSIC.
"Emancipation Day," by author of "Mulligan Guards," Braham, 35 cents. "Pond Lilies Mazurka," Dorn, 50 cents. "Keep a Little Corner in Your Heart for me," Chamberlain, 35 cents. "Skidmore Guard" Galop, 30 cents. "Down among the Sugar Cane," Blake, 40 cents. "Slavery Days," Braham, 40 cents. "Daisy's Dream" Meditation for piano, Heinzinger, 50 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Branch No. 39 Union square.

STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 29, 1876, AT 8 O'CLOCK.—Herr S. LIEBLING'S grand concert. The following distinguished artists have kindly consented to assist: Mlle. Eugenie Pappenheim, the celebrated prima donna; Mr. Fred Steins, the favorite basso; Mr. S. B. Mills, the eminent pianist; Mr. Max Liebling, accompanist. Tickets, including reserved seat, $1. For sale at Steinway Hall and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
The opera of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Given for the benefit of SAMARITAN HOME FOR THE AGED. Box office open from 9 until 4 P. M.

DR. JOHN LORD.
ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, 11:30,
MARTIN LUTHER.
Tickets for eleven lectures, $5; single, 75 cents.

RUM AND SOAP-SUDS.—MIND OVER MATTER. Drunk on cold water. TO-NIGHT. Masonic Temple. Laugh and grow fat. Admission, 35 and 50 cents.

LECTURES.

LECTURES. "THAT BOY,"
By Rev. Dr. J. H. VINCENT, Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school Department.
Time, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, 8 P. M.
Place, Charlier Institute Chapel, No. 107 West 58th st.
This lecture in favor of boys ought to be heard by every father and mother in the land. Admittance, 50 cents. Tickets at the door, and at Nelson & Phillips', No. 805 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and upright, are the best made; the tone, touch, workmanship, and durability unsurpassed. Waters' organs, concerto, new orchestral, vesper, chapel, violetta and cymbella, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Warranted for six years. Prices extremely low for cash during this month. Monthly installments received, or to let till rent money pays for them, as per contract. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, churches, schools, lodges, &c. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—ALL GOODS IN THIS line, including carriage robes, horse blankets, English bridles and saddles, horse brushes, horse sheets, whips—American and English—stirrups, spurs, &c., at HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A COUPE, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS, nearly new; also, one clarence, nearly new, used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, Jeans, Cottonades, and Flannels from the Broadway fire. Also, wet Linens from auction at very low prices. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TAbles with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

MR. BOWEN'S CHARGES.

ACTION OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE—MR. BOWEN INVITED TO MEET THE CHURCH AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS REGARDING THE CHARGES—THE REPORT NOT ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY.

The lecture-room of Plymouth Church and the parlors adjoining were never more crowded than they were last evening. Every inch of space was occupied, the audience numbering about fourteen hundred. This large attendance was due to a report that the church was to adopt some extreme measures against Henry C. Bowen for having failed to sustain insinuations and allegations which he had made against the character of the Pastor. After the business meeting had been organized Mr. Thomas J. Tilney, Clerk of the church, read the report of the Examining Committee in reference to Mr. Bowen's case, which concluded with a resolution to invite Mr. Bowen before a business meeting of the church, to be held on Wednesday evening next, "to answer orally any and all questions that shall be put to him" touching his charges. A discussion followed the presentation of this report, some of the members being in favor of referring the matter back to the Examining Committee, with power to deal with him promptly and speedily; others (among them Mr. S. V. White) wished for immediate action then and there, so that Mr. Bowen should be cast out from the fellowship of the church as a slanderer, while others objected to the report of the committee as not conclusive enough, and wanted Mr. Bowen to be summoned to answer finally before the church. Others desired a special committee to be appointed who should deal with the case so as to give Mr. Bowen no excuse for saying the Examining Committee was composed of Mr. Beecher's relatives and intimate friends. Mr. Beecher said he was opposed to referring the matter to any committee; it was a matter which the church itself should deal with. Finally, the report of the Examining Committee, as presented, was adopted. Mr. Shearman next reviewed the proceedings of the Advisory Council, and said that all of its recommendations would be carried out.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The benediction having been pronounced, Mr. Edgerton, the Church Moderator, took the chair, Messrs. Tilney, Shearman, Blair, Raymond, and Dr. Edward Beecher, of the Examining Committee, being seated on the platform. Mr. Raymond was called upon to offer prayer, at the conclusion of which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The reports of the committees being called for, Mr. Tilney, the Clerk, read the following report of the Examining Committee:

The Examining Committee of the church respectfully report, in the matter of the grievances of Stephen V. White against Henry C. Bowen, that on Feb. 12 the Clerk of the committee summoned Henry C. Bowen to appear before the committee and state any and all facts within his knowledge tending to support his insinuations and charges, to give the names of all witnesses, and to submit to a further and rigid examination as to the facts presented. On Feb. 15, in a communication to the committee, Mr. Bowen said that he considered himself on trial, and demanded charges and specifications, and the names of all witnesses. On Feb. 17 the clerk of the committee in a letter to Mr. Bowen, stated that he (Mr. Bowen) was not on trial, and, as he had expressed himself ready to give facts, which facts the committee demanded, requested him to appear before them on the 23d inst. On the 23d inst., Mr. Bowen, accompanied by his two sons and Dr. Ward, appeared before the committee, and, having been asked to give all the facts, read a long written statement, which was in substance a history of his connection with the church and an attempted vindication of his own conduct, referring to the case of the Pastor investigated, both on a church trial and before a civil tribunal, with another case which purported to be a confession made to him (Bowen) ten years ago by a woman whose name he did not give. When this was stated he was asked if there were any further facts. He replied, "That is all to-night, gentlemen." He refused to answer all questions, and precipitately withdrew. The committee, in connection with their report, offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, At a meeting of the Examining Committee, held on the 10th day of February inst., Henry C. Bowen appeared before said committee, and having been requested by them to state any and all facts within his knowledge tending to substantiate the accusations and insinuations contained in his letter of Feb. 4, asked for ten days' time to consult witnesses, to consult dates, documents, and memoranda to enable him to answer such questions as might be put upon him; and

Whereas, The church, at a meeting held the 11th day of February inst., instructed the Examining Committee to give the said Bowen the time asked for by him, and to notify him that he would be asked to state any and every fact within his knowledge tending to support those accusations and insinuations, and to give the names of all witnesses known to him by whom any of the facts not within his personal knowledge might be proved, and to submit to such other and further thorough and rigid examination as might be necessary and proper to elicit the fullest possible investigation of such accusations and insinuations; and,

Whereas, The said Bowen, having been so notified, appeared in pursuance of such notice before the Committee, at a meeting held on the 23d inst., and had a written statement, founded entirely on hearsay and not containing the names of any witnesses by whom such accusations or insinuations might be verified, or any dates or circumstances by which the truth of his statements might be tested, in which statement he affirmed his accusations and insinuations against the Pastor; and,

Whereas, The said Bowen, after reading such statement, absolutely refused to permit himself to be questioned, and precipitately withdrew from the presence of the committee; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Henry C. Bowen be summoned by the Church to appear before the Church at a business meeting thereof, to be held in the lecture-room on the evening of Wednesday, the 1st day of March, at 7:30 o'clock, then and there to answer orally any and all questions that shall be put to him pertinent to the accusations or insinuations contained in his letter of Feb. 4, or in his communication to the committee of Feb. 23.

The report was accepted and a motion offered that it be adopted. Several persons tried to get the floor. Mr. McKay was recognized by the Moderator. He was opposed to the resolutions, he said. He thought it was best to refer the whole matter back to the committee. It was nonsense to summon Bowen before the church. Should he be called to meet the church next Wednesday night, forty Hippodromes would not be big enough to contain the crowd. If the church would only adopt the recommendation for private sessions, it would be practicable to have Mr. Bowen appear before the church. He moved, therefore, that the whole matter of dealing with Mr. Bowen be referred to the Examining Committee, with instructions to report to the church next Wednesday night.

Mr. S. V. White offered a resolution additional to the resolution offered by the committee, providing that in default of Mr. Bowen's appearing before the church, he should at the "next business meeting of the church, be put out of the fellowship of the church as a slanderer who persists in a flagrant offense against a brother member in open defiance of the laws of the church and his duty as a Christian." Mr. White said that he was not in favor of any precipitate measures being taken against Mr. Bowen, but the church had trifled with him long enough. It was not necessary to make out formal charges; not to give lists of witnesses, nor to have a long, tedious trial.

Dr. H. B. White inquired what would be the effect of the first resolution read by Mr. Blair, if it were adopted. The Moderator answered that the effect would be to have Mr. Bowen called before the Examining Committee. Mr. White continued by saying that he was sorry that the Examining Committee had not brought the matter up in such a shape that it could be disposed of immediately. He thought that the church had been fooled with long enough in this matter. There was never but one case beside this one on which a Christian community had been so bothered and badgered as this church had been. And in that case, when the individual found out that he was no longer wanted, he went and hanged himself. The church had trifled with this subject long enough. He was anxious to get at the matter speedily, and dispose of it.

Mr. Blair was here interrupted with cheers, which were promptly rebuked by Mr. Beecher, who remarked that Mr. Bowen was one of the founders of the church, and that, although there might be some ludicrous incidents surrounding the case, yet it was a solemn one, and should be so treated by the church.

Mr. B. F. Blair said it was not necessary for the church to say that it did not shrink from all the steps necessary to settle and dispose of this question. They did everything they could to give Mr. Bowen a chance to clear himself from the charges which had been made against him. He had been summoned before the Examining Committee of the church, and that committee had endeavored to get at the facts, and failed. He had continually objected to the composition of the committee. One of its members was the Pastor's brother, and he had some objection against each and every one of them. He thought that if the matter was to go again before any committee it should be a special committee, one differently constructed from the Examining Committee, against which none of these objections could be urged. Mr. Bowen had been before the committee, but not officially before the church, and he thought it should go before a special committee or before the church, and not to the Examining Committee.

Mr. William McKay hoped that Mr. S. V. White's proposition would not be adopted. He did not think it would be proper, or dignified, or in good taste. The proper way was to carry the decision of the church through the Examining Committee, and it should be no longer dealt with in the gingerly manner in which it had been handled—always telling Mr. Bowen that he was not on trial, but only dealt with in a friendly way to get at the facts. He hoped Mr. Bowen would not be threatened with a kick. He would not threaten any man, but would hit him when the time come.

Mr. Beecher was opposed to referring the subject to any committee whatever. In ordinary cases, such a course would be eminently just and proper. But the case under consideration was not an ordinary case. It was one which marked a deep and dark line across the page of the history of the church. He therefore hoped that the matter would not go to any committee, but directly to the church. He did not want Henry C. Bowen to have any chance to object to the composition of the committee, or claim that it was a packed concern, or made up of his [the Pastor's] friends. He did not want Bowen to have any excuse whatever for objections—not so much as a fig-leaf to hide his nakedness. He was aware, as Brother McKay had suggested, that it would be difficult to convince the court in the lecture-room of the church, especially if the occasion were one similar to the present, where the meeting was held after a Friday evening prayer-meeting. But it should be recollected that the proposition was to make it a special meeting, to be held on Wednesday evening, when measures could be taken to secure the admission of the members of the church, at least in preference to those who were not members. He was at first in favor of bringing the matter up forthwith—to-night, then and there—and disposing of it, but he had been overruled in this by his brethren, and, as was always his habit, had yielded to their superior wisdom. But in so yielding he had only done that which he was in the habit of doing, and had got used to doing. Nevertheless, in his opinion, in the church was the proper place to settle this question, and there it should be done. If it went to the Examining Committee, they would have to take time to consider it, and then to report the result of their action to the church, and the result would be that no advance would be made in the final settlement of the case whatever; and while he was in favor of giving Mr. Bowen all the time necessary to the full and proper consideration of the case, he was opposed to unnecessary delay.

Mr. McKay said that if Mr. Beecher would promise—and he only required his promise to that effect—that an opportunity would be guaranteed to the members of the church to attend the proposed church meeting on Wednesday evening, he would withdraw his motion to refer the matter back to the Examining Committee. Mr. Beecher promised to guarantee that preference to the members of the church, and Mr. McKay withdrew his motion.

Dr. H. B. White said that he wanted the resolutions to read so as to summon Mr. Bowen before the church for the last time. He was in favor of having the whole affair settled at the next meeting. He understood that it was to be done at the present meeting, and was disappointed that such was not the report of the Examining Committee.

Mr. Beecher thought it would be better to let the church decide whether or not the next meeting would be the last to which Mr. Bowen should be summoned.

Dr. White said he was willing that the church should decide, but he did not wish Mr. Bowen to come to a meeting and answer a few questions and refuse to answer others, and then at a subsequent meeting to give the reasons of his refusal.

Thomas G. Shearman said he wanted to say one thing in relation to the matter. He was very well aware that the time of the church had been wasted and its work hindered by the introduction of such a painful subject into its meetings. He was a little surprised that Brother White, who, on the evening of the 23d, was so ready to keep Mr. Bowen, was now so anxious to part with him. He said he wished to hold on to Mr. Bowen for several reasons. The committee had not failed in their work. They had summoned Mr. Bowen before them to give them, upon his honor as a Christian gentleman, all the facts in the case. He had met them. In addition to a history of the case, he had presented a confession by a woman whom he did not name. Mr. Shearman said he was willing to risk his sagacity in saying that that woman was a dead woman. Mr. Bowen was relying upon a dead woman for his proof. They had also got Mr. Bowen to state the time and place of such crimes. By means of this council, he said, the committee had advanced. Mr. Bowen said he was willing to go before any three persons chosen from a certain list of names. Now, the council has given that very list, and three men are to be chosen. Mr. Shearman here called for any one who was willing to make himself responsible for charges to bring them forward and submit them to the committee. He said it was both civil and ecclesiastical law that charges should be preferred by members of the church. Mr. Bowen was a member of the church, and that was another reason why he wished to hold on to him. All parties would thus be protected.

Mr. Blair again read the resolutions of the Examining Committee, and they were adopted.

Mr. Shearman then read the report of the Committee on the Advisory Council. It was reported that invitations were issued to 173 churches and 20 ministers without charge, which were accepted by 134 churches and 12 ministers; 32 churches declined, and 7 were not heard from. The council when organized was attended by 131 churches and 12 ministers without charge. The result of the council was the best and most complete vindication of the church. Not one dissenting voice was heard in the council against the final result. The report of the committee closed with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Plymouth Church has received with profound thankfulness to God, and under Him, to the churches and ministerial brethren invited to the recent Advisory Council, the published result of that council.

Resolved, That this church recognizes its obligations to the brethren who have come to its aid with wise and faithful and impartial advice at a time when advice was so much needed, and Christian sympathy so welcome, and that it returns to each church represented in the council, and to each Pastor, minister, and delegate there present, the assurance of its deep and lasting gratitude for the fidelity and love, for the labors which they have gone through, and the valuable time which they have sacrificed in the cause of Christian fellowship among the churches.

Resolved, That while Plymouth Church is grateful for the assurance of sympathy and the approval of its general course which it has received from the Advisory Council recently held, it is still more grateful for the wise and sound advice of these brethren with regard to its future course, and for the opening of a path by which, under the guidance of Divine Providence, it may now reasonably hope to bring to an end its difficulties, and to solve all those questions which have perplexed it in the past.

Resolved, That Plymouth Church hereby and unreservedly accept the advice and admonition of the Advisory Council, and will promptly carry into effect all the recommendations of that council; and that, in pursuance to these recommendations, it does now invite and challenge any and all persons who are willing to be responsible for charges against the Pastor of this church to bring forward such charges in the manner prescribed by the result of the council, this church pledging itself to cause an investigation immediately to be made in the manner advised by the council, and under the direction of the commission appointed thereby.

Mr. Hill then moved a vote of thanks to the Examining Committee, and the motion was carried. The meeting then adjourned to next Wednesday evening.

POLICE SURGEONS ON TRIAL.

At the Police trials yesterday, Surgeons Dorn, McLeod, Cook, Wade, and Ensign were arraigned, charged with neglect of duty in not responding to a call for a surgeon at the Ninth Precinct Station on the night of the 15th inst. Dr. Dorn and Wade showed that they were attending cases of childbirth at the time the message was sent to them. Dr. McLeod was in attendance on Roundsman Curtin, of the Harbor Police. Dr. Cook was also in attendance upon a sick policeman, and in the case of Surgeon Ensign, the summons was sent to his former residence, from which he had removed nearly three months before. Police Surgeons Steinert and Powell were tried for not promptly attending policemen who reported sick, and pleaded in defense urgent professional engagements.

THE WEST SIDE CHARITY.

One of the most useful charities in the City is the West Side Relief Association, the headquarters of which are at No. 403 West Twenty-ninth street. It has fed this Winter 1,800 families, and has now 600 families on its relief books. It does its work through volunteer visitors, and none of its officers receive any pay. This cold weather finds its treasury empty, and its store-room nearly so. It is therefore compelled to appeal to the public, especially in behalf of a large number of women and little children who are in sore need of food and clothing. It asks in their behalf groceries, money, fuel, clothing, &c., which may be sent to Henry King, Chairman of the Association, No. 403 West Twenty-ninth street.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS.

A number of water-colors known as the Tomes collection, and nearly altogether the work of Spanish artists, were sold last night at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. The prices obtained were satisfactory, ranging from $3 to $144, which latter price was paid for Perea's "Morning in the Garden." "The Moor at his Devotions," by Pradilla, brought $70; "View near Corunna," by the same art'st, $37 50; "Farmer of Toledo," by Galofre, $52. Among the other artists represented were Rafael, Garcia, Comba, Mejia, Avendano, Carreno, and Pellicier. Three or four oil-paintings, which were not disposed of on the first night, were sold last evening, and the sale was finished.

BREWERS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A committee of the United States Brewers Association, appointed to carry out a plan of a Collective Brewers' Industrial Exhibition on the Centennial grounds in Philadelphia, met yesterday at No. 139 Broadway. Among those present were H. H. Rueter, of Boston; William Marcy, Gustavus Bergner, and John Gardiner, of Philadelphia, and Henry Clausen, Jacob Ahles, and Philip Merkel, of this City. A resolution was passed empowering the Philadelphia members of the committee to take steps for completing a contract for the building before March 1. The structure is to be 260 feet long by eighty feet in width, and the estimated cost is $40,000.

THE REVIVAL'S PROGRESS.

CONVERTS AT THE HIPPODROME.

THE NOON-MEETING ADDRESSED BY SEVERAL REFORMED DRUNKARDS—TOUCHING INCIDENTS RELATED—A THIRD SERMON ON GRACE DELIVERED BY MR. MOODY IN THE EVENING.

During the past two or three days there had been a perceptible diminution in the attendance, not only at the noon meeting, but also at the evening services in the Hippodrome. Yesterday, however, there was a repetition of the old spectacle of a congregation numbering nearly seven thousand people at the noon services. Among the delegation of clergymen present were many of the members of the Plymouth Advisory Council. The services were opened by the singing of the hymn:

> "What a friend we have in Jesus,
> All our sins and griefs to bear."

At its conclusion Rev. Dr. Hepworth read the requests to pray, which were all petitions for the prayers of the congregation for the reformation of men and women addicted to drink. After an earnest prayer by Dr. A. D. Vail, the congregation sang with much spirit the hymn, "Pass me not, O gentle Saviour." Mr. Moody then read a very brief selection from the Gospel of St. John, after which he introduced Mr. Jameson, a reformed drunkard, who had come from Philadelphia. He related the progress of the work of reformation started in that city by Messrs. Moody and Sankey. The speaker was followed by Mr. Linton, who related the story of his reformation: He had once been a member of an influential church in Philadelphia; had occupied a high and responsible commercial position, and was, in fact, a man of wealth. He became addicted to drink, beginning moderately, but gradually carrying the indulgence of his appetite so far that he lost his fortune, his friends, and his social and commercial station. While thus following his debasing habits his daughter, whom he tenderly loved, fell sick, and finally lay upon her death-bed. Over that death-bed he and his wife folded their hands in supplication that he might lead a better life. After his daughter's death he did partially reform, but gave only half his heart to God. He again became prosperous, won back his high commercial position and new friends. But in the midst of his recuperated fortunes he was again stricken with the fatal appetite, the indulgence of which again crushed him, stripped him of friends and wealth, and left him a wreck at the bottom of the social ladder. He applied for positions which he knew he could fill, but he heard Trustees and bank Directors say to each other: "This man cannot be trusted; he drinks!" One night he went to the revival meeting in Philadelphia, to please a very dear sister. Something he heard Mr. Moody say that evening struck him to the heart with remorse. He went to the inquiry rooms that night and spoke with the man whose words had touched him. He knew that he owed his salvation to that conversation. He was told how his appetite could be broken—how he could be freed from the slavery of drink. The speaker was followed by Messrs. Hilton and Anderson, and lastly by Mr. Reed, a young man of twenty-five. After stating that he came to speak by Mr. Moody's invitation, he said:

I was very young when I began to drink—not more than sixteen. But the appetite grew upon me with alarming rapidity, till at last, though a young man, I sank to be one of the most confirmed drunkards in Philadelphia. I used to wander to Baltimore, New-York, and other cities, for I wanted to get as far away from home as possible. Oh, how my mother used to plead for me to reform, to return home, and lead a better life. God knows how I loved that mother! but accursed drink kept me away from her. I took a terrible oath once, that I might never see my mother or father in Heaven, if I ever touched liquor again. But oh! I broke it! I broke it as I had many before, and continued as bad as ever. God must have taken pity upon me at last, for he put it into my heart to return home. It was night when I got to the threshold of that home. I waited till every light had been turned out, and the house was all dark. I rang the bell then. I knew it would bring one to me if all the others slept. I knew it would bring that dear one who waited through all my wanderings for me to come back. At last I heard a foot-fall on the stairs. The door opened, and I stood before my mother. She had no reproof for my waywardness, my ingratitude, my unnatural return for all her love. Her greeting was what a mother's always is, "O, my boy! my son! how glad I am you have come back to me." I couldn't stand that. I rushed past her, up the stairs to my own room, and cast myself upon the bed. I felt sick, and she and the family took care of me until at length I became convalescent and rose from my bed well, only to find that kind mother who had watched me night and day unceasingly had been prostrated upon a sick bed through exhaustion and fatigue. They thought it was her death-bed! Oh, what remorse was mine then. I went to my brother, who was a physician, and who had tended me, and besecched him to tell me if there was hope, but he said "No, Ned; I'm afraid very little." My heart almost burst with grief. If my mother died, she died through grief at my conduct; if she died, I was nothing but her murderer. Oh, I resolved then to reform my life, to turn to Christ, so that at least I would be a Christian when she died, if I had not been while she lived. She did not die however, but got better. When convalescing she said she had not known at first how she escaped death, but she knew now. God had let her live to see her boy turned to Christ, He had let her live to see her prayers answered at last. I am not cured of my taste for liquor yet. But I thank God for it, for it is the thorn in my side, which keeps my face turned to my Saviour, whom I dare not desert for fear of falling again."

Mr. Moody prayed at the conclusion of the address, but his voice was so choked with emotion, that he could scarcely utter his supplication. At the conclusion of the service a "mother's" meeting was held to enable those who had intemperate sons to pray for their salvation.

THE EVENING SERVICES.

The congregation at the evening meeting filled every seat in the large hall. The exercises were opened with the singing of the hymn "I need Thee every hour." Mr. Moody preached for the third consecutive time on "Grace," selecting the following as his text for the evening's discourse: "Moreover the law entered, that the offense might abound. But where sin abounded, grace did much abound. That as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ our Lord." [Romans v., 20, 21.] If one breaks God's law, the speaker said, the penalty is death. There is no law without a penalty, but, thanks to God's mercy, grace comes to us to save us from death for sin. Oh, if He rigidly enforced His laws, what little grace there would be for us! But Jesus is indulgent and loving and pleads for us. Now, every sinner is building up a wall to stop this fountain of grace from flowing into his heart and saving him. But oh! he will regret it some day. Now, in the fourth chapter of Hebrews, God tells us how we are to appeal for His grace. We are to come to Him boldly, and obtain all the help we need, and obtain it in the time of need. Oh, that is the glory of grace from the Divine heart. The reason we have so many weak Christians is, because they will not ask for enough of God's grace. Why, He has plenty and can give to all of us. Why, we honor Him by asking for all we need. Now, I have often heard people ask why so many professing Christians break down in life? The reason is that they try to do too much without God's help, just as merchants fail because they carry on too large a business with too small a capital. If they would only ask for God's grace they would never break down. A man may have all the affliction, all the trouble, all the trials that flesh is heir to, and yet the grace of his God will carry him through them all. The great trouble with a good many people is, they cannot remain satisfied with their present troubles. They are not miserable enough. They have to go back into their past lives and gather all the tribulations that occurred during those years, and in their imagination go forward into the future and gather all the troubles they think they every can have. Then they go staggering along the path of life, bruised and broken in spirit, and crushed to the ground under the burden of their sorrows. You ask them to help a fellow-being. Oh! no, they have too many crushing cares of their own to render miserable their existence! They never think of making their trials light by asking Divine help to bear them. Oh! what is the throne of grace if it is not a haven where we can find rest to bear our sorrows. Oh, this offer of grace is open to every sinner to-night. Will ye not accept it? Why, we're only living on the interest of God's grace now! We will never know the full extent of it until we meet Him before His throne in heaven. At the conclusion of the sermon the congregation sang the hymn,

> "Have you on the Lord believed?
> Still there's more to follow;
> Of His grace have you received?
> Still there's more to follow."

After prayer by Dr. Ormiston, the "Rock of Ages" was sung and the benediction pronounced. At the conclusion of the services a prayer meeting was held in the large hall and a temperance meeting in the overflow hall, the latter being addressed by the same gentlemen who spoke in the afternoon.

A CALL FROM ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

During the past month the pressure upon the treasury of St. John's Guild has been as great as at any previous time. Nearly five thousand families are enrolled upon the books, making a list of about twenty-four thousand men, women, and children who now look to the Guild for help. There is no work for the heads of these households, many of whom are poor widows with large families of children, and the consequence is that the suffering is extreme. The severe cold weather of the last few days has caused great suffering, and has absolutely emptied the treasury of the Guild. There is not a dollar left to purchase supplies for to-morrow. The funds realized at the recent Martha Washington Reception will go to the floating hospital of St. John's Guild and its Summer excursions. The feeding of the poor during the Winter is another and distinct charity. This work is nearly stopped now for want of funds, and will be stopped altogether unless immediate and liberal relief is afforded. Donations of money, groceries, fuel, clothing, &c., may be sent to Rev. Alvah Wiswall, at No. 52 Varick street.

THE STATE ASSESSORS' REPORT.

REFORM IN TAXATION—MR. GEORGE H. ANDREWS' EIGHTH LETTER TO MAYOR WICKHAM.

To Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor, &c.:

There is a homespun adage that "there's no use crying over spilt milk." Well, the milk has been spilled, the apportionment settled, and the "moan is made." But the future is all before us, and there is little use in looking back, unless for the purpose of profiting by experience. The presentation of some of the features of the tax laws of Pennsylvania has not been for the purpose of recommending them as a standard to be followed literally and in detail, but for the purpose of showing that that great commonwealth, lying contiguous to ours, and closely resembling it in population, area, and resources, has ventured to cut loose from traditional customs and usages, and successfully adopted methods and systems in harmony with the changed conditions of financial and business affairs.

The vital principle underlying the present system in that State is the separation or division of the subjects of taxation by and between the State and the municipalities. The State selects its objects of taxation, and says to the counties: "I will take these and leave you those." It is an accepted saying that "if two men ride one horse, one must ride behind;" but, physically, as to creatures, and economically as to taxation, it has been found more convenient and advantageous for each to have a horse of his own. That is the very substance of the proposition I respectfully submit. While two powers tax the same object there must always be abundant material for contention and friction.

I do not propose to exempt all personal property from taxation. On the contrary, I propose to reach hundreds of millions that now escape, and subject all that is taxable to the operation of just and equal laws, to be justly and equally administered by the authorities of the State.

As to real estate: That I propose to relieve entirely from the burden of State taxation and from the inequalities and, perhaps I might say, oppression of State equalization, which, even if made well and fairly, will never seem to be so made by a large portion of the tax-payers.

The suggestions I have to make are briefly these:

1. That all corporations created by or doing business in the State shall be assessed by the State Assessors, upon sworn returns to be sent to them in Albany, and the taxes paid directly to the State Treasurer.

2. That the taxes shall be fixed upon the value of the stock, a percentage upon gross receipts, or in proportion to dividends, including scrip and stock dividends, at such rates as will attract capital and yet yield a large revenue; and that the scale of taxation be so adjusted as not to call for any deduction for investments in real estate.

3. That discrimination shall be made in the rate of taxation upon corporations formed under the general Manufacturing law, so as to foster such interests so far as may be practicable and equitable.

4. That if it shall be found necessary to secure ample revenue to the State, a license tax, moderate in amount, may be imposed upon certain classes of business to be paid to the State.

5. That it shall be left to each county to determine, by its local legislature, whether it will tax, for its local purposes, other descriptions of personal property.

6. That real estate be relieved entirely from taxation for State purposes.

7. That the real estate of corporations shall continue to be taxed where situated, as under present laws.

These propositions vary somewhat from those submitted two years ago; but I have a poor opinion of a man in active life who has learned nothing and has not advanced his views during such a term. The same principle, however, underlies both plans, the difference being chiefly in details.

The first proposition herein stated is based upon the fact that corporations are the creatures of the State, and are specially accountable to the State. The citizen in his individuality is older than the State, and in some aspects higher than the State, but corporations are neither, and are utterly subordinate and responsible to the State. The system proposed insures uniformity both in the method of assessment and the rate of taxation upon the classes into which corporations may be divided. The effect would be to subject to taxation, light though it may be, hundreds of millions of property which cannot be reached by present laws.

The second proposition is designed to avoid complications as to investments in non-taxable securities, such as Government bonds.

The object of the third proposition is obvious. It is to make taxation light upon organizations, the purpose of which is to enable several men of limited means to form a corporation to do what one man of large means may and does do. It is in the interest of the poor man, and favors the co-operative organizations of that class.

The fourth proposition is conditional. I do not approve the principle, yet it may be expedient. So urgent, however, is the need of immediate reform in our tax laws that I would even concur in what I might not approve.

Of the fifth proposition it may be said that, novel as the plan may seem, it has precedents in the legislation of the State. There is some personal property which the law now makes taxable in one county and exempt in another county. It is a valuable suggestion in the report of the State Assessors that on certain conditions mortgages should be exempt from taxation in New-York City. Those conditions may not be admissible, but the principle involved in this fifth proposition is practically indorsed by that suggestion. The plan proposed recognizes the doctrine of what is called "local option," and applies it to taxation of certain property. The effect would be that the farmers of the interior, while relieved from the State tax upon their lands, might, if they choose, have substantially the same basis of personal property upon which to distribute their local taxes, this basis being diminished only by such property as the State may take for the purpose of its own taxation, very little of which, it is represented, is to be found in the strictly rural sections.

Of the sixth proposition little need be said. It confers a boon upon the landed interest which that interest should be quick to appreciate. The present laws for assessing real estate would work well enough when the incentive to irregularity is removed, as is proposed, by the lifting of the State tax from such property.

The seventh proposition explains itself.

It is with diffidence that I make these suggestions. To formulate them into an effective and practical law would be a serious task and call for the exercise of the highest wisdom and the most enduring patience. But something must be done. Look at the growth of the State in fifty years; at the changes in the methods of business and in the habits of the people; at the creation of property in new forms; at the devices in other States, the effect of which is to sap the resources of this, and at the progress made toward reform in taxation in adjacent States.

Then look at the miserable patches affixed from time to time upon the system which was but indifferently adapted to the requirements of the State fifty years ago, and say if it is not high time for the State of New-York to reform her tax laws; to make them equitable, efficient, and productive; to cease complaining about evasions which the law now provokes and favors; to let go of that which you cannot hold, and to hold that you may hold but do not, owing to the defects of your laws.

The germ of the system proposed was presented in the able reports of Mr. David A. Wells, and Mr. Isaac Sherman has since pressed for reform in taxation in a like general direction with signal ability. But it needs that a legislator endowed with high courage and rare patience shall devote himself to the work of reform. Not patching, but entire reconstruction is needed. The hope of obtaining satisfactory results from the present broken, shattered, leaky laws is as vain as it would be to expect highly useful returns from the toil of one who

> "Is dropping buckets into empty wells,
> And growing old in drawing nothing up."

No other State has such resources for taxation, and no other has suffered its resources to run so utterly to waste for want of judicious legislation.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

POLICE MANAGEMENT.

The Police Board held a regular session yesterday. About half an hour was devoted to the reception and consideration of applications for holding masked balls, a number of which, coming from questionable sources, were refused. A resolution, presented by Commissioner Voorhis, requesting the Board of Health to vacate the apartments occupied by it on the first and second floor of the Central Office building before March 15, was adopted, the rooms in question being required for the use of the Police Department. The Committee on Rules and Discipline recommended that the Chief Surgeon be requested to report at noon each day to the Chairman of the committee a full list of the Inspectors and Captains unfit for duty through illness, and the date of the commencement of the illness. The report was adopted.

Commissioners Wheeler and Erhardt, who were appointed by the Trustees of the Police Insurance Fund to examine the securities handed over by the retiring Treasurer, Commissioner Voorhis, reported that they found the same to be correct. They also submitted a detailed schedule of the present condition of the fund, giving the total amount of the securities at $218,200, which is invested as follows: In six per cent. bonds, $139,000; seven per cent. bonds, $79,000. The cash on hand available amounts to $6,047 11. The income of the fund, which includes interest on bonds, fines, deductions, of $1 from each member of the force, and proceeds of unclaimed property sold by the Property Clerk estimated at $68,000 during the past year. The present pension roll calls for an annual disbursement of $58,506; and there are at this date 122 superannuated retired members of the force, 63 widows, and 8 orphan beneficiaries of the fund.

The following patrolmen were dismissed from the service: Charles Carter, Thirteenth; Alexander Noble, Thirteenth; Thomas L. Pearson, Eighth; John J. Munson, Eighth; William J. Walsh, Thirty-fourth; Peter Schanwecker, Sixteenth; Patrick Downing, Thirteenth; Edward Walker, Twenty-second, and Charles A. Martin, of the Eighth Precinct.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Eliza Donnelly was fully held for trial at the Tombs, for stealing a watch and $4 from Joseph Butch, of No. 41 Mulberry street.

John Harrigan, aged thirty, of No. 504 West Fifty-first street, fell overboard yesterday at the foot of West Fourteenth street, and was rescued from drowning.

On and after Monday, Feb. 28, the steam-boats of the Fall River Line will leave their pier, No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, at 5 P. M. instead of 4:30 P. M., as at present.

Nicholas Farron, aged forty-seven, of No. 2,243 Second avenue, while at work on the building No. 28 Park place yesterday, fell from the fourth floor to the basement, and was seriously injured.

The decorative work on the 1,200 cups and saucers used at the Martha Washington reception of the St. John's Guild, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday last, was done by Messrs. F. B. Nicol & Co., No. 4 Great Jones street.

Daniel D. Banker, of No. 58 Rivington street, was run over yesterday by a horse and wagon at Maiden lane and William street, and was seriously injured. John Milhan, of Greene avenue, Brooklyn, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

Sanitary Inspector Lockwood yesterday found concealed at No. 150 Forsyth street a woman and her child sick with small-pox. They were removed to the hospital on Blackwell's Island. This house adjoins the one in which three children were found suffering from small-pox on Thursday.

A large American flag suspended in front of the rooms of the Lincoln Club, No. 12 University place, to which was attached a strip of canvas bearing the inscription, "Lincoln Club's choice for President, Roscoe Conkling," was blown down by the wind yesterday, and was carried off by some unknown thief.

Detectives Von Gerichten and La Rue, of Central Office, yesterday morning arrested, at No. 31 Essex street, Paulina Algar, step daughter of Mr. August Schuster, of No. 60 Eldridge street. It appeared from the complaint that the young girl left home in order to procure a situation as ballet-girl in one of the theatres. She was returned to the custody of her step-parents.

William Morgan, clerk, of No. 123 East Forty-fourth street; Frank Ashton, agent, of No. 623 Third avenue; and James Ashton, oysterman, of No. 58 West Twenty-second street, who swindled Mr. Palmer Sessions, of No. 215 East Sixteenth street, by means of the banco game, at No. 42 John street, were arraigned by Justice Duffy, at the Tombs, yesterday, and were fully committed for trial.

BROOKLYN.

The Police have ascertained that the human remains found on the roof of No. 203 Ryerson street were the property of a medical student who resided in the house, and that they were obtained by their owner in a legitimate manner.

William H. Wesdra, a colored man, recovered $1,750 from the Broadway Railroad Company, yesterday, in the City Court, for injuries to one of his feet, received, as alleged, in last July, by the negligence of the defendants' agents. Wesdra sued for $5,000.

Mayor Schroeder received a number of complaints from the citizens of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards yesterday, to the effect that the streets in those sections of the city were not properly cleaned by the contractors. The complaints were referred to the Board of City Works.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Dr. William C. Wren was tried on a charge preferred by the People's Gas-light Company of stealing gas by means of tapping the company's main. No evidence to support the charge was offered by the prosecution, and the District Attorney abandoned the case.

Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of John Geatley, aged two and a half years, who died of burns received by his clothes catching fire from the stove in his parents' residence, at No. 9 Garnett street, on Thursday. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Isaac M. Marsh, Richard Christopher, and George M. Root, Commissioners appointed to supervise the draining of certain lands in Staten Island, made application to the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of an appraiser to levy an assessment on the property to be improved. Decision was reserved.

The Aldermen's Committee, appointed to investigate the management of the various departments of the City government, held a session yesterday, which was devoted to the examination of employes of the Board of City Works. The testimony showed that in past years many corrupt practices were common in the conduct of the department.

James C. Coyle was tried in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of shooting at Henry C. Lee, with intent to kill. Coyle found letters which led him to believe that undue intimacy existed between his wife and Lee. Meeting both walking on Fulton street, in July last, Coyle drew a pistol and fired in the direction of Lee. The jury believed Coyle's statement, that he did not intend to kill Lee, but only to frighten him, and he was acquitted. Since the shooting Coyle has obtained a divorce from his wife.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Isaac H. Cocks, of Old Westbury, a member of the State Agricultural Society, has been appointed Solicitor for this section of the State for the collection of money to defray the expense of erecting a building at Philadelphia suitable for exhibiting the products of the dairy interests of the State at the Centennial Exhibition.

By order of the Democratic General Committee of Long Island City the ward associations met on Thursday evening and organized for the Spring campaign. In the First Ward 100 members were enrolled; in the Second, 75; the Third, 50; the Fourth, 118. In the Fifth Ward a large number of voters who have heretofore taken little interest in politics were enrolled on the books.

The special committee of the Queens County Board of Supervisors appointed to look into certain alleged abuses in the management of the poor-house, have extended their investigations for the purpose of making an examination as to supposed overcharges in some of the bills of Oliver Titus, one of the Superintendents of the Poor for three years up to the 1st of last January. One or two instances were found in which there were duplicate charges, but the amount was trifling, and it was clearly the result of inadvertence.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Charity ball, which came off at St. Mark's Hotel, New-Brighton, on Thursday night, was a great success, and a handsome sum was realized for the S. R. Smith Infirmary. It was patronized by all the prominent citizens on the Island, and among the Floor Committee were H. E. Hay, D. Appleton, Charles T. Arnoux, Joseph De W. Dimmock, Frank L. Simonton, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, Jr., and S. O. Vanderpoel, Jr.

NEW-JERSEY.

The City Treasurer of Jersey City reports a balance in bank of $111,831 22.

Officer William Gott, of the Jersey City Police force, died yesterday, at the Jersey City Charity Hospital, of pneumonia.

James Kelly, a tramp, was struck by a locomotive of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Bound Brook, on Wednesday, and instantly killed.

James McDermott was arrested by the Newark Police, late on Thursday night, on suspicion of having robbed Henry Linneman's shoe store on Halsey street.

Ex-Tax Commissioner James Hand, of Paterson, convicted of malfeasance in office, will be sentenced to-day by Judge Dixon. The maximum punishment is two years in the State prison or $500 fine.

Henry Peters, a waiter, employed in Whelan's restaurant, on Newark avenue, Jersey City, was severely scalded Thursday night by the accidental upsetting of a pot of boiling water. His injuries are thought to be dangerous.

Harrison Parkinson, the canal-boat revivalist, who was arrested a day or two ago on a charge of assault and battery, is still confined in the Hudson County Jail, being unable to furnish bonds for his appearance. He preaches to the prisoners in the jail and urges them to reform.

A driver of one of the wagons of Hinchliffe & Penrose, brewers, of Paterson, was crossing the track of the Erie Railway yesterday, when the wagon was struck by a locomotive and smashed to pieces. The driver was thrown into the air, and the horses were hurled a distance of twenty feet, but all escaped injury.

Coroner Gannon, of Jersey City, last evening began an inquiry into the death of John Masterson, whose body was found under the trestle-work bridge of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, on Sunday. It is generally believed by Masterson's friends that he met with foul play. He had two wounds on the head, one of which caused compression of the brain.

Miss Bertha Meyer, who resided with her parents on Third street, Jersey City, went to Newport some time ago to visit some friends. On Wednesday her father received a dispatch stating that she was on her way home, and went to the railway depot to meet her, but she did not arrive. The most diligent inquiry and search have failed to reveal any trace of her, and her father fears that some ill may have befallen her.

The curling-match at Paterson yesterday, for the Gordon medal and the championship of the Grand National Curling Club of America, was won by the Jersey City Club, of Jersey City, of which James Lore was skip. Mr. John L. Hamilton, President of the National Club, who was umpire, after the announcement of the result, presented the medal to the winning club. Another match was played between the St. Andrew's and Ivanhoe Clubs for a National Club medal, the St. Andrew's winning by a score of 55 to 47.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The Erie Directors met yesterday and approved the contract for laying the third rail from Elmira to Buffalo, a distance of 157 miles. They had an informal conference with the representatives of the English bondholders, now in this City, and discussed the proposed plans for the reorganization of the road. President Jewett was also present. The Bondholders' Committee have received the most courteous treatment from Mr. Jewett. They will go over the road next week, accompanied by some of the Directors, and, after making themselves acquainted with the position of affairs, will confer with a committee of the Directors, which was appointed yesterday for that purpose.

A meeting of the bondholders of the New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Morgan & Bliss to agree upon a charter of reorganization under the title of the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad. There were present Messrs. Henry Morgan, William Mertons, Frank N. Ames, R. L. Cutting, E. Justs, J. L. Macauley, Oliver Ames, and a few others. Mr. Joseph Seligman presided. A charter was adopted which fixes the capital stock at $2,000,000, with power given to the directors to increase to $4,000,000; the corporate existence to begin when $4,250,000 shall be subscribed by the holders of bonds.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday it was resolved to change the gauge from a wide to a narrow one. The work will be commenced at once, and the estimated cost of the proposed change is $1,250,000.

NEW-YORK'S CENTENNIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. McElrath, in charge of the New-York State Centennial Agency, said yesterday that the reception of paintings, statuary, and other works of art will close on March 27. The larger number of these works of art will be sent to this agency, and will be packed and forwarded free of expense to the exhibitors. There will be several hundreds of paintings contributed in this City and Brooklyn, and only very few from the rest of the State. Of the paintings over three hundred will be fine specimens of water-colors. Of statuary there has been little offered, mainly on account of the difficulty of safe transportation. Most of the departments of industry of this State will be well represented, and in a manner much more creditable to the exhibitors than has been the case at any previous world's fair. This will be strikingly seen in the improved style of the show-cases containing goods, and in the generally artistic and attractive arrangements made for the exhibition of all articles. American exhibitors suffered an unfavorable comparison at the Paris and Vienna Expositions on account of the unattractive manner in which their goods were exhibited, and the New-York exhibitors are determined to leave no room for adverse criticism in this direction at the Centennial Exhibition. Of machinery and textile fabrics this State will make a splendid exhibition in variety, novelty, and quality.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. James M. Miller, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Senator Henry Cooper, of Tennessee, is at the New-York Hotel.

Sidney T. Fairchild, of Cazenovia, N. Y., is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Prof. J. H. Thayer, of Andover, Mass., is at the Everett House.

Prof. F. L. Ritter, of Vassar College, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, of New-Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Franklin Townsend, of Albany; Capt. William A. Parker, United States Navy; Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, of Maine, and E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Viscount Vilain XIV., Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington; F. de Vangelas, Secretary of the French Legation, and Franklin Haven, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Charles J. Folger, of the Court of Appeals; ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Silas Seymour, of Quebec; Hon. John C. Priest, of St. Louis, and ex-Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BURGLARS STILL AT WORK.

The umbrella manufactory of Max L. Rau, Nos. 117 and 119 Elm street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and robbed of umbrellas and parasols valued at $325. The burglars were evidently secreted in the building, and made their exit through a second-story window to the roof of the building No. 115 Elm street, whence they lowered the goods to the sidewalk, and carried them off without discovery.

Burglars secreted themselves on Wednesday on the first floor of No. 93 Grand street, which is unoccupied, and during the night ascended to the second floor, occupied by E. Buchstein, dealer in laces and fringes. By cutting through a panel in the door at the head of the stairs, they gained access to Mr. Buchstein's establishment and carried off laces valued at $359. The burglars made their escape through a second-story window, which was subsequently found open by the officer on post.

LADIES WHO ARE NURSING

Often have trouble with gathered breasts. The relief obtained from the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in such cases is astonishing. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, for Glasgow.—B. R. Towndrow, Miss Marcia Towndrow, Moritz Fraund, M. C. Ooldgaardt, Miss Lidia R. Dopson, David Shepherd, James Carriets, Alexander Fraser, August Pouleur, Miss Maggie Bradley.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—M. B. Almon, G. Avances, Miss Barber, C. E. Barber, Miss H. Brown, Mr. Brugmann, Mrs. Burhans, Miss Campbell, J. Cartledge, Mr. Chevalier, C. Clayton, F. Cornes, W. F. Fallenstein, H. Fearing, E. Felix, Mrs. Glenville, Mr. Gordon, Mrs. W. J. Gordon, R. B. Gregory, C. A. Heimann, J. Holder, J. M. Hurtado, J. Lombard, N. S. Lougee, Miss McCloskey, S. Mortimer, E. Alexander, V. M. Osborn, A. J. Parker, E. Parodi, Dr. C. A. Robbins, S. Sandy, T. H. Sebacht, A. L. Schutte, Mrs. Schweb, J. G. Smith, K. Steinmann, W. S. Townsend, Mr. de Vangelas, Count Vilain XIV., Mr. and Mrs. Voos and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, R. M. Wenley, C. Wilson, C. Winzer, Mr. and Mrs. Wysong, M. J. Skinner.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—William McClinachin, Rev. W. Choate and lady, Robert D. Cook, F. C. Cramer, Alexander Cameron, John B. Garvie, Robert L. Graham, Miss Kate Hunter, Miss Kate Hogan, Mr. Johnston, lady, and two children, C. McArthur, James McNaughton, Dr. Charles A. McDonnell, Miss Anne Morrison, John Nicholson, Miss Margaret Shand.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:38 | Sun sets.....5:49 | Moon rises...7:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:44 | Gov. Island...9:33 | Hell Gate..10:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Elizabeth, Clark, Baltimore, via South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell; Baltic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; George Washington, Whitehead, Halifax, N. S., Clark & Seaman.

Barks Balgay, (Br.,) Lyell, Penarth Roads, Eng., for orders, Geo. F. Bulley; Sokria, (Br.,) Jarvis, Point de Galle, Ceylon, and a market, Geo. F. Bulley; Lucia Radman, (Ger.,) Kong, Stettin, Germany, Funch, Edye & Co.; Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Sophia, (Br.,) Long, Alicante, Boyd & Hincken; Ernstein, Knight, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; W. D. Andrews, Wilson, Port au Prince, Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.; Sophia Amalia, (Swed.,) Regnell, Oporto, Portugal, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maggie Wood, (Br.,) Wood, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Dos Hermanos, (Mex.,) Abercrasti, Vera Cruz, Mexico, M. Echeverria & Co.

Schrs. Nellie Chase, Sheppard, Newark, N. J., master; Theresa A. Keene, Kingston, Jam., G. De Cordova; White Wing, Phelan, Fernandina, Fla., Brett, Son & Co.; Lexington, Leighton, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Hiawatha, Tobin, Rio Grande de Sul, Abiel Abbott; J. S. Beacham, Woodward, Norfolk, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.

Sloop Dewitt, Collins, South Amboy, N. J., Mott & Gumble.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam Jan. 22, via Plymouth Feb. 9, with mdse. and 27 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arr. at Plymouth Jan. 24, and sld. same day; Jan. 26, propeller was disabled and returned to Plymouth under sail; arr. Jan. 30; was placed on dry dock and repaired; sld. again Feb. 9; had a succession of strong head winds; Feb. 16, lat. 47, lon. 43 30, passed a large iceberg; 17th, lat. 45 30, lon. 45, to lat. 42 30, lon. 52, encountered field ice, and was obliged to steer S. and stop at night.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Feb. 12, and Moville 13th, with mdse. and 21 cabin and 76 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Hellard, Havre Feb. 12, via Plymouth 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Louis de Bebian.

Steam-ship Tyrian, (Br.,) Lawson, Bordeaux Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Feb. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Feb. 22, lat. 42 02, lon. 57 27, passed an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E. The Russia brings 132 passengers.

Schr. Maggie Todd, (of Calais,) Richardson, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Nettie B. Dobbin, (of Machias,) Clark, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lath to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. William D. Marvill, Keefe, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Chillion, Grant, New-London.

Sch. Franklin D. Nelson, Wilcox, New-London.

Schr. Mary Clark, Reynolds, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sylvan, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Onward, Phillips, Boston.

Schr. Madagascar, Rich, New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Norfolk, Va.

WIND—Sunset, light, W. N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Herder, for Hamburg; ship Corona, for San Francisco; bark Kaleb, for Stettin; brig Mary C. Mariner, for Matanzas; schr. Mary Louisa, for Washington, N. C.

DISASTER.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.—The schr. Fanny Flint, Capt. Warren, from Cardenas, for N. of Hatteras, put into this port to-day with her sails split.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 23.—Sld. brig William Dobson, Buck, N. of Hatteras; schr. O. A. Muller, Holmes, do.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 22.—Arr. schr. Mattie A. Hand, Hand, Aspinwall.

Sld. 22d, brig Magenta, (Br.,) Lockhart, New-York; schr. Georgie Staples, Maloney, Philadelphia; Wenonah, Bayley, New-Orleans.

HALIFAX, Feb. 24.—Sld. schr. Kate McKenzie, Demerara.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Arr. schr. Martin L. Smith, Smith, Philadelphia.

Sld. 24th, steamers Columbus, Reed, New-York; Hanover, (Ger.,) Bunbeck, (from Bremen,) New-Orleans.

SAGUA, Feb. 23.—Sld. schr. John Douglas, Parker, Delaware Breakwater.

MATANZAS, Feb. 23.—Arr. schr. J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Philadelphia.

Sld. 23d, schrs. Lizzie Wilson, Wilson, N. of Hatteras; Susan B. Thurlow, Tabbitt, do.; Irvine, Berry, do.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 25.—Arr. brig Alice, (Br.,) Lewis, Portland; schr. White Star, (Br.,) Reynard, Boston. (the crew of the latter vessel are frost-bitten.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 22.—Sld. barks Longfellow, (Br.,) Scarbro, Valparaiso; Lady Lampson, (Br.,) Vanden, London.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Sld. Liburna, Pietro Accame, Dovete Dubrovacki, Otac Miho, Lailia, W. Messell, Lizzie Ross, Bombay, British America, Fede e Speranza, John Gibson, Robinson Crusoe.

Arr. on the 19th inst., Stag, Duo Fratelli, Virgin de los Nieves, Juleo, Maria.

Arr. on the 21st, U. B. Fisk.

Arr. on the 23d, Meridian.

Arr. on the 24th, Fusi Yama, R. M. Hayward, Collector, Serng, Guillermo.

Arr. on the 25th, Ithuriel, Vanadis, East Lomond, Guerrera, (the last named at Waterford.)

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 25.—The White Star steam-ship Germanic arr. from Liverpool to-day, and soon after sld. for New-York.

The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, Capt. Haine, from New-York Feb. 16, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

LARNE, Feb. 25.—The steam-ship State of Virginia, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Feb. 18, arr. here yesterday on her way to Glasgow.

The steam-ship State of Pennsylvania sld. hence for New-York on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 3 A. M.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—The Inman steam-ship City of Brooklyn, hence for New-York, arr. at Queenstown to-day, and after embarking passengers and mails sld. again.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—The steam-ship Nederland, Capt. James, from Philadelphia Feb. 11, arr. here to-day.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
502--504 BROADWAY,
WILL REMOVE
MARCH 1,
TO
No. 184 Fifth avenue,
(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

1876.
UNIVERSAL
Life Insurance Company,
Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York.

Assets, Dec. 31, 1874. $4,386,769 76

INCOME, 1875.

Premiums	$3,159,454 69	
Interest	231,484 34	
Profit on sale of bonds	706 50—	3,391,645 53
		$7,778,415 29

EXPENDITURES, 1875.

Death claims and endowments	$581,596 04	
Surrendered policies	1,507,484 73	
Reinsurance and taxes	11,594 89	
Dividends to stockholders	16,800 00	
Agency expenses and profit and loss	470,224 30	
Office expenses	135,891 30	2,723,591 26
		$5,054,824 03

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,528,569 50	
Call loans	138,500 00	
Premium loans	1,269,503 84	
Real estate	570,777 29	
Stocks and bonds	315,500 00	
Cash	183,173 23	
Agents' balances and office furniture	48,300 17—	$5,054,824 03
Add to the above:		
Increased value of bonds	$13,750 00	
Accrued interest	167,176 23	
Premiums deferred and unpaid, net	255,885 27—	436,811 50
Assets, Jan. 1, 1876		$5,491,635 53

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid losses	$104,992 00	
Reinsurance reserve, New-York standard	4,659,389 00	
Premiums paid in advance	69,801 00—	4,834,182 00
Surplus - - - -		$657,453 53

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM WALKER, President.
HENRY J. FURBER, Vice President.
JOHN H. BEWLEY, Secretary.
GEORGE L. MONTAGUE, Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, Medical Examiner.
AGENCY DEPARTMENT.
CHARLES P. GRIFFIN, General Manager.
SAMUEL I. KNIGHT, Superintendent.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES

TO-MORROW'S EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
ALL THE NEWS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE,
THE HOUSEHOLD,
DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE,
MILITARY GOSSIP, AND
LOCAL REPORTS.
TRIPLE SHEET.

THE TIMES IS THE
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER.—The best food or water cooler [illegible] paired. [illegible]